

Dollar surges
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IDF on alert in north

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

Israeli forces yesterday remained on alert in the north, ready to act if Shi'ite attacks on South Lebanese Army positions in the central sector continue. According to the Associated Press, reporting from Kiryat Shmona, "hundreds of Israeli troops" are massed along the northern frontier.

Military sources yesterday reiterated to *The Jerusalem Post* that Israel would "not hesitate to act" if the SLA and the stability of Southern Lebanon were fundamentally threatened.

The reports of possible Israeli intervention in Southern Lebanon came at the same time as statements from Israeli defence officials, including Defence Minister Rabin, that Israel would act to prop up the SLA in the face of continuing Shi'ite attacks. Attacks over the past week have claimed 12 SLA lives.

One observer perceived the situation as a house of cards. "If one SLA position fell to the Shi'ites, the whole network of SLA defences would crumble," he said.

What has Israeli defence officials worried is that the recent Shi'ite attacks on SLA positions on the northern perimeter of the central sector near the town of Tihon have come while Hizbollah fundamentalists have moved into previously neutral Shi'ite villages in the area.

Following last week's attacks on the SLA, and a dramatic increase in Katyusha and artillery attacks on targets in the security zone, Israeli policy-makers decided to issue a stern warning that "there would be peace only if there was peace on both sides of the security zone." This was coupled with overt troop movements in the north to give the threat credence.

The attacks, *The Post* has learned, have come from both Hizbollah and Amal units operating north of the security zone. More often than not, according to Israeli sources, Amal is forced into action by Hizbollah threat. The fundamentalists have not been welcomed into the Shi'ite villages in the area, so have had to penetrate under threat of force.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze gestures during his talk yesterday at the UN with Prime Minister Peres. (Reuters)

Peres, Shevardnadze discuss relations, international conference

By WALTER RUBY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent and agencies

UNITED NATIONS. - Prime Minister Peres and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday discussed resuming relations and holding an international conference on the Middle East Peace, at a 75-minute meeting, at the UN.

"We had a normal meeting," Shevardnadze told reporters. "We discussed very serious matters in a normal atmosphere: questions of bilateral relations, relating to the Middle East, and some overall problems of international relations."

Peres said the meeting gave both sides a better idea of the issues, and added that the situation of Soviet Jewry was also raised.

"It was a serious discussion in a quiet atmosphere, very much to the point," Peres said. "Each of the sides raised its own positions, its own problems. We have agreed that both Soviet Russia and Israel will contemplate the proposals and approaches suggested by the other side."

Peres said, "I don't want to give the impression that any agreement

was reached" adding, "there were many domains of disagreement that we tried to clarify."

Neither Peres nor Shevardnadze gave any details of the proposals they presented.

The two conferred briefly during a reception last October at the UN, but yesterday's was their first full-length private conference.

Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union remains committed to holding an

Soviet-Israeli ties - the future, Page 2

international conference on the Middle East, but added that "there should be practical preparations."

He said the Soviets have proposed that a committee be set up to prepare for such a conference, but he did not say who should participate or how Israel reacted to the suggestion. He promised further details in his speech to the General Assembly today.

The idea of an international conference was endorsed at the Alexandria summit between Peres and Egyptian President Mubarak early

this month, but received a cold reception in Washington during Peres's subsequent talks with U.S. leaders.

Peres has stressed that Soviet participation in such an international conference is contingent on Soviet Jewish emigration and the restoration of diplomatic ties with Israel.

Peres said he and Shevardnadze discussed normalizing relations, the preliminary step to an international conference. "Both sides tried to see what are the necessary steps in order to normalize relations between Soviet Russia and Israel," Peres said, declining to elaborate.

He said Israel and the Soviet Union would pursue "further contacts" but did not answer a question about future meetings.

Peres's foreign policy adviser Nimrod Novik participated in the meeting, along with Shevardnadze's interpreter.

American multimillionaire Armand Hammer, who has extensive business dealings with the Soviet Union, conferred with Peres briefly in an adjoining room just before the meeting, leading some to speculate that he had played a go-between role.

Nurses lift sanctions as pay talks continue

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The nurses' abandonment of the hospitals for the third time in four days yesterday led to a walkout from the wage negotiations by Health Ministry officials and a cooling in their support of the nurses' demands.

The nurses' leaders decided late last night not to apply any sanctions today and to return to negotiations.

The country's 11,000 hospital nurses walked out of their departments, except for kidney dialysis units and premature and other newborn babies departments, at 2:30 p.m. as they had threatened the night before. What angered the Health Ministry was that negotiations in the office of Histadrut trade union head Haim Haberfeld were still in progress at the time.

Health Minister Mordechai Gur called his director-general, Dan Michaeli, and told him to leave the negotiations in the Histadrut building along with three other ministry officials.

"It is unconscionable that we continue talking while nurses walk off

their jobs and lives are put on the line," Michaeli explained. "But if the nurses decide even late tonight to come back, we will return to the talks."

The Health Ministry is not a party to the negotiations over wages, since it is up to the Treasury to offer concessions in that area. But the walkout by Health Ministry officials, who have sympathized with the nurses, is a blow to their cause.

"The situation in the hospitals is impossible," a ministry spokesman said last night. "The patients' suffering has increased. It is unfair to sacrifice the patients on the altar of the nurses' demands."

The ministry yesterday ordered hospitals to evacuate all but the most helpless and critical patients so that doctors, volunteers and relatives in the wards could concentrate on them. The evacuation is to begin this morning.

The Jerusalem Post yesterday obtained a list of the demands being presented by the nurses. They include early retirement, a shortening of the work week by four hours to 32,

(Continued on back page)

Shootout ends Soviet hijack bid

MOSCOW (Reuters). - Two armed men on Saturday killed two policemen, seized a grounded Tupolev-134 aircraft and shot dead two passengers before they were themselves killed, the official Tass news agency said yesterday.

The men commandeered a taxi on Saturday night in the city of Ufa, 1,150 km. east of Moscow, and shot dead a senior police sergeant and his deputy who tried to pursue them, Tass said.

The men seized the aircraft at Ufa airport, where it had made a stopover en route from Kiev to the western Siberian town of Nizhnevartovsk, the agency said.

It said the men, named as N. Mantsev and S. Yagmurzhi, opened fire and killed two passengers during their capture of the aircraft.

Tass said security agents and police then mounted an operation to free the plane and killed the two hijackers.

Reagan urges Moscow to help end tensions

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. - President Ronald Reagan yesterday urged the Soviet Union to accept a three-pronged proposal aimed at resolving regional conflicts around the world.

Without mentioning the Arab-Israeli conflict specifically, the President told the UN General Assembly that the two superpowers should take concrete steps to reduce regional tensions.

As a first step, he said the U.S. and the Soviet Union should encourage "talks between the warring parties themselves, without which an end to violence and national reconciliation are impossible."

Second, the President said, the U.S. and the Soviet Union should begin discussions "not to impose

solutions, but to support peace talks and eventually eliminate the supply of arms and the proxy troops from abroad."

Bulletin:

The PLO is closing its offices in Tunis and preparing to move to South Yemen or Iraq, according to a Radio France report broadcast last night. The closure follows a clash between the PLO and Tunis over an attempted Palestinian terrorist attack in Morocco. (See earlier story p.3.)

Finally, he added, if the talks are successful, the superpowers should begin joint efforts to welcome each country back into the world economy and the community of nations

that respect human rights. As in his UN address last year, Reagan again referred directly to five regional conflicts - Afghanistan, Kampuchea, Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Angola.

U.S. officials later confirmed that his three-point proposal for resolving regional problems with the Soviet Union was also aimed at the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Like Israel, the Reagan Administration has conditioned the Soviet Union's participation in the Arab-Israeli peace process to a resumption of diplomatic relations with Israel and an easing of the plight of Soviet Jewry. U.S. officials yesterday said that they did not anticipate any immediate change in Soviet policy on either issue. (Reagan on arms control - p.3)

Experts to see GSS dossier

By MENACHEM SHALEV
For The Jerusalem Post

Attorney-General Yosef Harish yesterday surprised Justice Ministry sceptics and appointed two top-level legal officials to the team which will deal with the Shin Bet (General Security Service) police dossier.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

'Like negotiating for lives of hijacked passengers'

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

The Treasury's representatives in the talks with the nurses feel as if they are negotiating for the lives of the passengers of a hijacked airplane, the Treasury's Budgets Department head Aharon Fogel said yesterday.

"Beyond the danger to economic stability itself, one must consider the moral issues involved in the nurses' attitude," he added.

Fogel and Hillel Duda'i, the Treasury's director of wages and labour agreements, accused the nurses of presenting demands nearly equivalent to a 100 per cent rise in wages. Speaking to reporters after the end of yesterday's round of talks, they said that the nurses had presented even more extreme demands

yesterday than they had presented last week.

Duda'i said the negotiations with the nurses were the most complicated he had faced in his career as head of labour agreements at the Finance Ministry. According to Duda'i, the nurses' representatives were under constant grassroots pressure, and in such conditions it was almost impossible to reach any agreement.

"It is hard to know exactly what they want, and it is impossible to understand why they decided to leave the hospitals as they did yesterday," he added.

Fogel and Duda'i harshly criticized the nurses for yesterday's walkout, which came in the middle of the negotiations with the Histadrut.

(Continued on back page)

Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy reveals he worked for KGB

TOKYO (AFP). - Pianist Vladimir Ashkenazy said here yesterday that before he earned worldwide acclaim as a musician and defected to the West he worked for the KGB...but was fired for incompetence.

"I was 19 and already a prominent young pianist in Moscow," the 49-year-old pianist and conductor said at the Foreign Press Club.

In 1959 or 1960, Ashkenazy said, he was summoned by a Soviet secret agent and asked to work for the KGB.

"The KGB called me in a dark room. A stern-looking man showed me his card...I was terrified. I knew about the '30s, the terror. I signed a paper," he said.

Ashkenazy said his assignment was to report on the few foreign students at the Moscow Conservatory preparing for the Tchaikovsky competition.

He recalled how he had refused to participate in the blackmailing of a diplomat at a western embassy who was having a homosexual affair with a music student.

"They were friends. I decided I would say only good things," the pianist said. "I was fired after two years. I was of no value."

Ashkenazy, who defected to the West in 1963 and lives in Switzerland, also criticized his homeland for denying freedom of expression to artists.

"I left when I was 26. I felt like a very well trained animal," he said.

Ashkenazy, while praising the Soviet teachers and methods which have produced some of the world's greatest musicians, said an artist's life in the Soviet Union was a "disaster."



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GENOVA	14	8	20
HELSINKI	6	0	12
HONG KONG	26	20	32
JOBABSBURG	11	5	17
LONDON	11	5	17
MADRID	11	5	17
MONTREAL	6	0	12
NEW YORK	11	5	17
OSLO	6	0	12
PARIS	11	5	17
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SAO PAULO	16	10	24
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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem	26	15-30	31
Golan	37	17-29	30
Nahariya	39	21-31	31
Safed	37	17-29	30
Haifa Port	40	22-36	37
Tiberias	40	19-30	32
Nazareth	43	19-33	34
Afula	40	17-31	32
Shomron	36	21-31	31
Tel Aviv	35	20-32	33
B-G Airport	38	22-37	38
Jericho	34	22-39	30
Gaza	20	19-34	35
Beerseba	20	27-39	39
Eilat	20	27-39	39

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

New Danish Ambassador Jacob Rytter yesterday presented his letters of credence to President Herzog.

Education Minister Navon is to be the guest of honour at today's 100th anniversary celebrations in Rishon LeZion of the founding of the Hativ school, the first modern Hebrew elementary school.

ARRIVALS

Mr. Hyman Kreitman, chairman of the Ben-Gurion University Foundation in Great Britain.

Basketball results

Post Sports Reporter
In the feature game of last night's opening round of the National Basketball League, Maccabi Haifa threw in a three-point jump shot with 2 seconds showing on the clock to provide Hapoel Tel Aviv with a 74-72 victory against Hapoel Holon in Holon.

In the capital, meanwhile, newcomers Hapoel Jerusalem scored an upset against Maccabi Haifa, 109-106.

Other results:
Elitzur Netanya 102, Maccabi Ramat Gan 90; Betar Tel Aviv 76, Hapoel Eilat Givat 61; Maccabi Tel Aviv 123, Hapoel Ramat Gan 62; Hapoel Galil Elyon 91, Hapoel Haifa 79.

T.A.U. - Na'aman Gur will assume the position of Tel Aviv University director-general on January 1, 1987. He currently serves as the university's assistant director-general in charge of finance.

agritech

The Israel Economist apologizes to the Netherlands participants and B.O.T.G.I. for inadvertently omitting them from the Agritech Catalogue listing.

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HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

Labour pact to boost low pay

By ROY ISACOWITZ
Post Labour Reporter
TEL AVIV. - A new two-year labour agreement in the private sector was signed yesterday by trade union leaders and representatives of the private-sector employers.

Both Histadrut Secretary-General Yisrael Kessar and Manufacturers Association President Dov Lautman, the principal signatories, expressed the belief that the agreement would redress the problem of low wages in industry without boosting inflation.

The agreement has two components: an agreement providing for

wage increases of between 5 and 10 per cent, and an agreement raising the minimum wage to NIS 450 a month by next April. The wage component will be reviewed in April and adjusted, if necessary, in line with economic developments.

All workers in the private sector will receive a NIS 25 increase with this month's salaries, payable early next month. A further increase will be paid with February's salaries at a rate yet to be determined.

The minimum wage will be raised to NIS 400 next month (from a present NIS 334) and will increase to NIS 450 by next April. Both levels

are inclusive of the wage increases. The agreement was approved despite opposition in the Histadrut central committee, where six committee members either voted against it or abstained. Speaking at the signing, Kessar described the agreement as "a fair compromise between what we wanted to achieve and what the industrialists were prepared to give."

Kessar and Lautman stressed that the aim of the agreement was to give more to the low-wage earners and both singled out the importance of the agreement to improve worker productivity.

Shamir to meet with Egyptian FM

CAIRO (Reuter). - Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel-Maguid will discuss Middle East peace with Vice Premier Shamir when they meet in New York before the end of the month, the Foreign Ministry here said yesterday.

In Jerusalem, Shamir said he would raise objections to a proposed international Middle East peace conference when he meets Abdel-Maguid at the UN General Assembly this week.

Abdel-Maguid, who met Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sasson yesterday to prepare for his talks with

Shamir, flies to New York tomorrow.

Palestinian sources said Abdel-Maguid also would have talks in New York with Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the PLO's political department, on prospects for an international Middle East peace conference.

During their summit meeting this month, Egyptian President Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres agreed in principle that such a conference should be convened.

Most Arab states favour a conference to be attended by all parties to

the Arab-Israeli conflict and the five permanent member states of the UN Security Council.

Abdel-Maguid also said he would meet in New York with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other permanent members of the Security Council to discuss forming the committee to prepare for a conference.

Israel and Egypt both say, however, that all parties will eventually have to hold some form of direct talks - an idea rejected by Jordan and the PLO.

Ex-president Katzir chosen head of World ORT Union

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Former president of Israel, Prof. Ephraim Katzir, was elected president of World ORT Union yesterday. The election by the 450 delegates to the five-day ORT convention at the Ramada-Renaissance Hotel in Jerusalem, was unanimous and was followed by a standing ovation.

ORT thus continued its traditional connection with presidents of the State; President Chaim Herzog relinquished his presidency of ORT when he took on his state office more

than three years ago.

Katzir stressed that education in Jewish values must be increased to counteract possible misuse of technology. "I'm a biologist," he said, "and I can tell you that this discipline by its very nature teaches humanistic values and counteracts narrowness."

ORT trains youngsters "to talk intelligently with a computer, and this approach can help lead to a marvelous period in humanity's development. Computers are fast and exact - but foolish; man is slow and inexact - but original and responsible."

Begin breaks a rib

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Former premier Menachem Begin broke a rib when he fell getting out of bed last Thursday, and is now under sedation to reduce the pain.

Begin, 73, who has secluded himself at his Jerusalem home since leaving office three years ago, was treated in the emergency room of Shaare Zedek Hospital.

His family demanded that Shaare Zedek Hospital not publicize the incident. They were reportedly upset by the publicity that ensued when the former premier was released from Shaare Zedek in October, 1983

after prostate surgery. At the end of 1981, Begin, then in office, broke his hip and underwent surgery at Hadassah Hospital.

His aide, Yehiel Kadishai, said yesterday that despite some pain Begin was "feeling all right. It will take a week to 10 days until he's recovered." He was spending his time "sitting in an easy chair and reading a lot, as usual."

Begin was taken to the hospital by his daughter Lea, who lives with him in their apartment in the Yefe Nof quarter.

Unifil pull-back continuing

SIDON (Reuter). - French UN peacekeeping troops evacuated three more positions in South Lebanon yesterday as part of a redeployment aimed at improving security for the beleaguered force. Security sources said French soldiers pulled back from posts at Teir, Debbel, Bazzouriyeh and Kadmos, east of Tyre. They were replaced by Nepalese members of Unifil.

The redeployment follows repeated hit-and-run attacks against Unifil.

Shamir to testify in land bribe case

TEL AVIV (Itim). - Vice Premier Shamir and Deputy Defence Minister Michael Dekel will be called to testify in the bribery trial of West Bank land dealer Shmuel Einav.

District Court judge Elyahu Matza yesterday agreed to the defence request that the two be subpoenaed. Einav is charged with bribing Likud officials.

Einav said he had been asked to give \$10,000 to help pay for tours to the West Bank organized as part of the last Likud election campaign. He said that when Dekel introduced him to Shamir, Einav told the then-prime minister that he was having difficulty buying land for Jewish settlement in the West Bank. Shamir, according to Einav, promised at a subsequent meeting of several land-dealers that he would handle "in a general way" the problems they had raised.

No date has been set for their testimony.

'Emigration from USSR non-starter'

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

While Prime Minister Peres was meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in New York, Soviet expert Galia Golan told listeners in Jerusalem last night that despite some headway in Israel-Soviet relations, liberalization on Soviet Jewish emigration should not be expected.

Speaking at the Moshe Sharett Institute, Golan, a professor of Soviet affairs at the Hebrew University, said that there had been too many positive signs from the USSR to view them as isolated incidents, beginning with a meeting between the Soviet and Israeli ambassadors in Paris in July last year. Similar meetings took place in Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria, and most recently the wife of Deputy Prime Minister Shamir visited Bulgaria, the country of her birth.

Nevertheless, Golan said, the subject of Jewish emigration remains "a non-starter" for the Soviets. The present policy of letting out a trickle of individual families, she said, was just a show for the U.S. "It is the minimum they feel they can do for the American Jewish public to support détente."

At the same time, she added, the treatment of Jews who want to continue to live in the USSR has improved with the lifting of various restrictions.

The refugees, on the other hand, are still getting a very rough time. Golan stressed that "we must continue to make statements and to press the Americans" concerning the right of Soviet Jews to emigrate.

As for Soviet-Israeli relations, they may be seen in a different plane, one which takes into consideration a major shakeup of the Soviet foreign service.

Soviet leader Michael Gorbachev "wants to put his stamp on Soviet foreign policy," Golan said. To this end, the Soviets have declared their willingness to improve relations with "conservative and capitalist" states in the Third World, and they have already done so with the Persian Gulf states.

Perhaps, Golan suggested, Israel falls into that category. Earlier this year, the Soviets started action "at the very minimum possible," with contacts on consular matters. If that does not work, one cannot say how much further they will go.



Pitifo wins the first Spanish stone-dragging championships for snails in Valle de Trapaga, near Bilbao. Pitifo dragged the 240-gram stone 13 cm. in 10 minutes. (AFP telephoto)

Granot sticks fast to new testimony

By YORAM GAZIT
For The Jerusalem Post

TEL AVIV. - Aviva Granot, co-defendant with Hava Ya'ari in the Mela Malavski murder trial, remained unmoved yesterday during a second full day of grueling cross-examination.

Despite the five hours of intensive questioning by attorney Dror Mekrin, representing Ya'ari, and by prosecutor Pinna Devorin, Granot hardly deviated from her latest testimony that Ya'ari had struck Malavski with a rolling pin, but had not meant to run her over.

Granot and Ya'ari are charged with the murder of the American tourist on March 10, 1985, after Malavski discovered that Ya'ari had stolen \$32,000 from her account in the bank where Ya'ari worked.

Devorin attempted to crack Granot's testimony which cast doubt on Ya'ari's intention to kill Malavski. Granot had told police earlier that Ya'ari had purposely run over Malavski.

Devorin also tried to undermine Granot's testimony that she had

been in "a state of shock" and had not been an accomplice to the murder.

"You were sure you had committed the perfect murder and didn't have to worry, since the police would never get you," Devorin stated.

Attorney Mekrin charged that Granot was the one who had struck Malavski with the rolling pin in an attempt to rob her. As a result of the blow, Malavski had jumped from the car and was killed when she was hit accidentally by the car, Mekrin said.

At that point, Ya'ari burst into tears. She covered her face with her hands and then put on her sunglasses.

Her husband Ehud appeared to lose his customary well-controlled manner by breaking into Devorin's words when she referred to details of his wife's private life. He hugged Hava at the end of the session as if to comfort her.

Pathologist Bezael Bloch, who examined Malavski's body after the murder, is to testify today for the defence upon the request of Granot's attorney.

Rabin: Will strike at Abu Nidal

Israel will seek out and strike at the Abu Nidal terror group, Defence Minister Rabin said yesterday.

Speaking to the Second Channel of French television, Rabin said the group "is concentrated mainly in Syria, Libya and Lebanon. It's also possible that certain Communist countries aid it to carry out attacks in Europe."

He added, "It's difficult to locate the Abu Nidal group, but when we do, we'll move against it."

Rabin said that whenever some progress is made in the peace process, as at the summit meeting recently between President Peres and President Mubarak, terror groups can be expected to mount attacks.

Israelis to Mecca all year round

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. - Jordan and Saudi Arabia have agreed to allow Israeli Moslems to go to Mecca throughout the year and not only in the traditional pilgrimage period at the end of Ramadan, the fast month, according to Israeli Moslem clergymen.

The two Arab countries reportedly responded to appeals by the clergymen, transmitted via East Jerusalem and West Bank Moslems. According to Islamic law, Moslems may go to Mecca at any time during the year if there are reasons preventing them from doing so during Ramadan, the Israeli Moslem clergymen said.

Until 1978, Saudi Arabia refused to permit Israeli Moslems to fulfill the pilgrimage, one of the most important commandments of Islam, but since then 20,000 have gone to Mecca.

If Israel approves the plan, the first group of pilgrims is to leave for Mecca before the end of the year.

Egyptian chargé becomes ambassador this morning

Jerusalem Post Reporter

When Mohammed Abdel-Aziz Bassiouny, the Egyptian chargé d'affaires, presents his letters of credence to President Herzog this morning, he will fill a void created four years ago. His predecessor, Sa'ad Mortada, was recalled to Cairo following the outbreak of the Lebanon war.

Bassiouny was named ambassador after Israel and Egypt reached an agreement recently on arbitrating their dispute over Taba.

Israel, China to sign cooperation pact soon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel and China are to sign an agreement on cooperation in agriculture and energy, Israel TV's Mabat news programme reported last night.

An Israeli delegation headed by a senior official is to leave for China shortly to sign the agreement, the report said.

Agreements exist between various Israeli and Chinese companies, but there is no official accord between the two countries.

Automobiles torched

KIRYAT ONO (Itim). - Two cars were destroyed by arsonists near here late Sunday night, police said yesterday.

One car was identified as stolen, and the other is still unidentified. No suspects had yet been arrested by last night.

IN PERSON BENNY MORRIS

'Turkey, Israel confer on terror'

Hayrettin Erkmen, the former Turkish foreign minister who yesterday wound up a week-long visit to Israel, said that Israel and Turkey "exchange information on terrorism matters," but naturally, he was unwilling to go into any detail about such contacts.

We were speaking of the threat of international terrorism, regarding which there is "a community of interests" between the two countries, according to Erkmen, who has retired from politics and teaches international economic relations and Turkish foreign policy in Marmara University.

Erkmen said that Turkey was one of the first nations to call for "international collaboration" against terrorism. Turkey and its diplomatic missions for more than a decade have been targets of Armenian terrorists, bent on avenging the massacre of Armenians in 1915 and on establishing an independent Armenia.

Erkmen noted with barely concealed irony that France in the past had seemed "a bit disinterested" in apprehending or combating Armenian terrorists active on its soil. "Now I think they understand (us)," he said.

There is a PLO office in Turkey that represents the organization "which is recognized internationally as the representative of the Palestinian people," says Erkmen. The PLO "cannot be defined uniquely as a terrorist organization," he added, seeing no contradiction between Turkish recognition of the PLO and the fight against international terrorism.

Erkmen served as foreign minister until September 1980, when the Turkish parliament, on a motion submitted by an extremist Moslem faction, ousted him (by a vote of 202-2) on the grounds that Turkish foreign policy was too "pro-Western and pro-Zionist." Two months later, Turkey downgraded its diplomatic ties with Israel to the level of second secretaries.

The Foreign Ministry, which invited Erkmen to this, his first visit to Israel, links the two events.

Erkmen hopes and believes that relations between the two countries will be "reconsidered" and upgraded and restored to their former level "soon." He said that the second secretary level was a fruit of "Turkey's relations with the Islamic world" though "not of Moslem pressure," and of internal (Turkish) political circumstances, meaning Moslem animosity towards Israel. Erkmen noted that Turkey recognized Israel back in 1950.

The recent attack on the Istanbul synagogue, in Erkmen's view, had no effect "for good or bad" on Turkish-Israeli relations, or on Turkey's attitude to its Jewish minority. "For us, it was an act, a horrible act, against our citizens. It caused a shock in the country." But Turkey was and would remain a "secular republic" with no discrimination against any religious group, Erkmen said.

Erkmen described his visit here, which was obviously tightly packed, as "more interesting than I had expected." Altogether, he travelled some 1,700 kilometres around the country and met President Herzog, Foreign Minister Shamir, Defence Minister Rabin and other officials.

Suissa evidence to be re-examined

Police Commander Yigal Marcus, chief of the Criminal Investigations Division, yesterday ordered his deputy, Sgan-Nitzav Avi Terer, to re-examine the evidence that the former Prison Service commander, Rafi Suissa, may have committed criminal offences while in office. Suissa resigned last week after the Police Ministry comptroller, Avraham Adan, submitted his report on Suissa to Minister Haim Bar-Lev. In his previous investigation, Terer found that there was no ground for criminal charges in three of the offences allegedly committed by Suissa. (Itim.)

Galilee Jews oppose return of villages

By YOEL DAR
For The Jerusalem Post

HAIFA. - Jewish settlers in Upper Galilee have threatened to leave their homes if the government allows Arab evacuees of Irit and Biram to return to their former villages.

The chairman of the Ma'ale Yosef regional council, Ya'acov Ya'acov, said yesterday that settlers oppose the move because discharged soldiers have to leave their homes to find work due to the lack of farming land.

Other councillors denied a statement made by the evacuees that the

land they want to return to is untitled. The entire area has been cultivated by Jewish settlers of Shomera, Avimim and Dovev, they said.

The decision by the Ma'ale Yosef farmers to abandon their settlements is an attempt to foil new efforts by the evacuees to exact concessions from the Labour-led government before the October rotation. The settlers do not want a repeat of the Area Number Nine decision, which returned disputed land to Arab control.

Fear among the settlers increased

following the pledge reportedly given by Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizmann, to discuss the matter shortly with Prime Minister Peres.

Yisrael Koenig, formerly the Interior Ministry's Northern District representative told The Jerusalem Post that the evacuees had received proper compensation from the government, which they used to build new homes in several villages in the Galilee. He warned that if the government yields to the demands of the evacuees, it will set a dangerous precedent.

GSS

(Continued from Page One)

In addition to Harish himself, the team will include Deputy Attorney-General Yehudi Karp, who was one of the attorneys who assisted former attorney-general Yitzhak Zamir in pressing for an investigation of the Shin Bet cover-up, and Central District Attorney Edna Arbel.

Yitzhak Eliassof, a senior adviser to the justice minister, has also been appointed to the team.

The team will be studying the police file on the killing of two captured bus hijackers in 1984, the subsequent cover-up of the killings by the Shin Bet, and the various investigations into the affair so far.

IDF

(Continued from Page One)

Hizbollah units said to be arriving in the area are reported to be small and thinly spread out, making detection difficult. They are also said to be well financed, often purchasing the "services" of surrogates to fire Katyushas into the security zone and to lay mines.

The defence establishment has decided to provide the SLA with weapons to stave off Shi'ite attacks. It has been reported that in some cases Israeli forces deployed in Southern Lebanon have been used to bolster SLA positions as well.

Reuter reported from Kiryat Shmona that residents in northern Israel said the military buildup just south of the frontier was unprecedented since the bulk of Israeli troops were withdrawn from Lebanon in June 1985.

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Turkey, Israel confer on terror

Despite Soviet detention of Daniloff

Reagan sees break in arms talks deadlock

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — President Ronald Reagan told the UN General Assembly yesterday "the ice of the negotiating stalemate could break" during the current round of Geneva arms talks with the Soviet Union.

Although Reagan said "a pall has been cast" over U.S.-Soviet relations by the Nicholas Daniloff affair, he did not suggest the case would stand in the way of progress toward reducing both medium- and long-range nuclear weapons.

Referring to the arrest of a Soviet employee of the UN accused of spying for the Kremlin, Reagan said: "Misusing the UN for purposes of espionage does a grave disservice to this organization. The world expects better."

Reagan's speech used stern words to criticize the Soviets, not only for their treatment of Daniloff, the American journalist held in Moscow after the arrest of Soviet physicist Gennadiy Zakharov in New York, but also for their treatment of civilians in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan and their insistence on supporting Marxist-Leninist insurrections around the world.

On arms control, however, Reagan's tone was unusually conciliatory.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze listened to Reagan's address, making notes without signalling any emotion, and sat quietly as representatives of other nations applauded when Reagan finished speaking.

A U.S. official, briefing reporters about the speech, said that after Reagan received a letter Friday from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, he asked that the speech be reviewed to "make sure the tone was not nasty."

But Reagan cited Daniloff's arrest by the KGB and his subsequent confinement to Moscow on spy charges as "a particularly disturbing example of Soviet transgressions against human rights. The Soviet Union bears the responsibility for the consequences of its action." He gave no clue as to what those consequences might be.

Later, as he was going into a meeting here with foreign ministers of U.S. allies, Reagan told reporters: "I'm not going to comment now. Everything's too delicate."

He said the Soviets, while unwilling to accept U.S. proposals for a 50 per cent cut in intercontinental missiles, bombers and submarines, have "now embraced our idea of radical reductions in offensive systems." Their most recent offer of less drastic cuts is not acceptable, Reagan said, but it appeared to be "a serious effort," and the U.S. is "prepared to consider" more modest reductions as an interim step toward the eventual elimination of offensive nuclear weapons.

"All this gives me hope," Reagan told world leaders assembled for the opening of the annual General Assembly session. "I can tell you the exchanges between our two sides this summer could well have marked the beginning of a serious, productive negotiation on arms reductions."

Reagan, however, gave no indication of significant U.S. concessions on his programme to develop a strategic defence nicknamed "Star Wars." The Soviets claim that building such a space-based shield against nuclear missiles only forces them to build more offensive weapons to make sure they could penetrate U.S. defences in the event of war.

Reagan confirmed that he offered Gorbachev a plan for a sharing of research on "Star Wars," known formally as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

Gulf War enters 7th year

30,000 Iran volunteers part of 'major assault'

TEHERAN (Reuters). — Iran, mobilizing for a major offensive, yesterday marked the sixth anniversary of the outbreak of the Gulf war with military parades and a presidential promise of victory.

"Iran will end the Iraqi-imposed war victoriously," President Ali Khamenei told crowds watching units of the armed forces parade across Tehran's vast Azadi Square.

Troops on display included frogmen of the Revolutionary Guards, who led a successful assault on Iraq's southern Faw peninsula in February, and special anti-chemical warfare vehicles fitted with decontaminant spray tanks.

Twelve U.S.-built F-14 interceptors were among several dozen combat and transport planes which flew overhead.

Iran says the war began when Iraqi troops invaded on September 22, 1980. Iraq dates the conflict from border skirmishes earlier that month.

This year's ceremonies come amid an Iranian build-up for what Tehran leaders say will be a "decisive offensive." About 100 battalions of volunteers — 30,000 men — are reported to have left for the war front in the past five days.

Iran has adamantly rejected peace with Iraq and, in his latest statements, revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has ruled out any accommodation with Iraqi president Saddam Hussein or his ruling Ba'ath party.

Iran has retaken most of the land it lost when Iraqi forces thrust across the border in the first weeks of the war.

Successive counter-offensives have brought hundreds of square kilometres of Iraqi land under Iranian control, notably the tip of the strategic Faw peninsula at the head of the Gulf.

Iran yesterday claimed Sunday its forces had advanced deeper into central Iraq, penetrating up to 15 km beyond the border, according to the official Islamic Republic News Agency.

President Ali Khamenei, in a nationwide speech broadcast over the official news agency, Iran, said Iran may start selling oil extracted from territory captured in southeast Iraq to compensate for the economic losses caused by the conflict.

Making the Iraqi leadership pay for ordering the invasion has now emerged as Iran's main demand.

"The toppling and punishment of the aggressor would meet Iran's conditions in their entirety," Khamenei said in an interview Sunday. The news agency Iran reported. It said that the Planning and Budget Ministry has put Iran's losses in the first five years of the war at \$309 billion.

The oil sector, concentrated in the war-torn southwestern province of Khuzestan, accounted for more than half the total, with damage topping \$160b.

Decade's first E-W security pact signed

STOCKHOLM (AP). — The 35-member nation Stockholm conference yesterday formally adopted the first East-West security agreement this decade, ending 32 months of deliberations on how to reduce the risk of war in Europe.

The agreement was reached late Sunday when Soviet and U.S. negotiators compromised on arrangements for notification, observation and inspection of military manoeuvres.

At the final session yesterday morning, delegates celebrated the accord with champagne toasts.

According to military experts, the final document will enable member countries to foresee and judge with greater precision than before all sizeable military manoeuvres and movements in Europe.

"There were issues we fought for and did not achieve, but the result is definitely a step forward. It enables us to check the real will to build confidence," said a NATO military expert, who insisted on anonymity.

NATO delegates, headed by U.S. chief negotiator Robert Barry, and Soviet negotiator Oleg Grinevsky, speaking for the Warsaw Pact, hailed the agreement as a positive step toward arms control.

Barry and Grinevsky said they were not totally satisfied with the results, but agreed they got more than expected.

The conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe, grouping the U.S., Canada, the Soviet Union and all European states except Albania, finished on borrowed time. Its mandate set the conference closure for Friday, but the clocks were stopped to allow East and West to break a deadlock on numerical thresholds for pre-notification of military activities and technicalities of on-site inspection.

In West Germany, high-ranking Warsaw Pact officers watched thousands of NATO troops swarm ashore on the country's Baltic beaches as the autumn manoeuvre season moved into full swing.

A West German army spokesman said five senior officers from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, chaperoned by West German officers, were on hand to observe the crucial two-day landing phase of the amphibious exercise bold guard, involving more than 30,000 troops.

The five were among 21 observers from 14 countries.



Hundreds of black miners disrupt a memorial service yesterday in Evander for the victims of South Africa's worst gold mine accident last Tuesday, in which 177 employees died in an underground fire.

Angry black miners disrupt service for fire's victims

EVANDER, South Africa (AP). — Hundreds of angry black miners waving clubs and iron pipes, disrupted a memorial service yesterday at the gold mine shaft where 177 miners died in a fire last week.

As black and white clergy delivered sermons, a group of several hundred dissident miners appeared and jogged through the outdoor service several times, singing union songs that at times drowned out the sermons.

"We're not going to pray with whites today. We've never been allowed to pray with whites. We'll have our own rites," one dissident miner shouted.

Meanwhile, police in Johannesburg reported that rival black factions of the Zulu tribe battled with guns in remote hills of Natal province, killing 15 fighters.

Police said the fighting occurred Saturday at Ematimatolo, a small inland village in the Greytown district north of Durban, and apparently stemmed from a years-old conflict between the Vuma and Menyeswayo factions. It was set off when one man from the Vuma group was gunned down in an argument.

At the Evander memorial service, arranged by the mine management, nearly half of the 6,000 black workers of the Kroms gold mine, 150 km east of Johannesburg, had gathered on bleachers and chairs, but nearly half drifted away during the disturbance to join a meeting held nearby by the rebel miners.

It was a demonstration of racial feelings in the mining industry, where 600,000 blacks work underground with white supervision, and of anger stirred by accusations that neglect of safety standards by General Mining Union Corp. (Gencon), led to the disaster, in which 172 black and five white miners were killed and 235 injured.

The 7,500 employees at the mine were given the day off, but most are expected to attend a black National Union of Mineworkers (Num) memorial service tomorrow.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Chernobyl reactor now said 'safe'

MOSCOW (Reuters). — A senior Soviet energy official said yesterday the damaged reactor at the Chernobyl nuclear power station was no longer emitting dangerous radioactivity.

In an interview with the government newspaper *Izvestia*, Boris Shcherbina said the first of the station's four reactors would probably resume operation at the start of October.

Shcherbina, a Deputy Prime Minister who has been supervising repair work at the station, said the entombment of the damaged reactor in concrete would be completed in the near future.

2½-month-old receives heart, lung in transplant

LONDON (AP). — Surgeons have transplanted a new heart and lungs into a two-and-a-half-month-old boy, the youngest person to ever undergo such an operation, according to Harefield Hospital yesterday.

The boy, who was not identified, had the operation Saturday and was in satisfactory condition Monday morning, a hospital bulletin said. He was on an artificial breathing machine.

The operation was performed by Magdi Yacoub, Britain's leading transplant specialist, the report said.

UN chief may quit post

UNITED NATIONS (AP). — Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, faced with the worst financial crisis in the 41-year history of the United Nations, says he is not certain he will seek a second five-year term this fall.

In an interview published yesterday in *The New York Times*, Perez de Cuellar said: "I don't see any reason why I should preside over the collapse of the organization."

Jordanian monarch has ear operation

AMMAN (AP). — King Hussein of Jordan underwent a successful internal ear surgical operation in a London hospital late Sunday, the state-run Amman Radio reported. The king is expected to leave hospital in a few days.

French far right defies ban on anti-terror rally

PARIS (Reuters). — About 1,000 people defied a government ban yesterday and gathered in central Paris for an anti-terrorist rally organized by France's extreme right-wing National Front Party.

The demonstration, held in front of the Eiffel Tower, was called to protest against a series of bombings across the capital which has taken eight lives in the last few weeks.

Against a backdrop of posters proclaiming "Death to All Terrorists," right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen slammed the government efforts to combat political violence and called for a return to the death penalty.

Meanwhile, judicial sources said French police have uncovered a cache of explosives in a forest east of Paris and an Iranian was charged yesterday in connection with the find.

The sources said Ali Abdol-

Joerg Haider — Austria's newest link with a dark past

By ILONA HENRY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — Joerg Haider, the good-looking 36-year-old politician who has forced the dissolution of the Austrian coalition government, is another link with the country's dark World War II past.

Haider, a wealthy lawyer, won election as Freedom Party chairman last week, leading the Socialist Party to call new elections on November 23, about four months early, because it decided it could not remain in a coalition with a party headed by a politician with such right-wing views.

Indeed, the new government crisis could not have come at a worse time for the country, which is anxious about its image in the wake of the

Waldheim affair.

Haider himself, however, is probably not too concerned about such damage. Ever since he entered politics as a student, he has emphasized rather than denied Austria's past.

It is a past his father knew quite well. In 1929, 15-year-old Richard, from the upper Austrian town of Güssing, joined the Hitler Youth. A year later, he was in the SA, and in 1933 he moved to Germany, where he served in several military capacities until the end of the war.

And it is a past Haider himself has admired. At age 16, Joerg won a rhetoric contest in which he stated that the "most noble task" for Austria is to preserve its Germanic links.

In university, Haider joined a right-wing students' fraternity, later winning a scholarship to study in the U.S. At the last moment, though, Haider changed his plans when he received an offer to become party and club secretary in the federal organization of the Freedom Party, which has the strongest right-wing tradition in Austria.

With the new position, the young lawyer changed his clothes from flannel jackets to a more provincial look: the national costume, worn to prove one's local and ideological bent. The new look was accompanied by new power. As Haider kept a tight rein on his party's Carinthian section and finally gained a parliamentary seat.

But the rise was halted slightly

temporarily in 1983, when Haider — already a star with a reputation for leading his party in parliamentary debates — lost a further bid for prominence. As the Freedom Party took a place in the government, Haider asked for a seat for his branch in the party.

The more moderate Freedom Party representative, Norbert Steger, turned him down, opening up the way for the power struggle which ended with Steger's loss of power this year.

1983 was also the year in which Haider joined 2,500 other men to honour the memory of Waffen-SS. Others in attendance include the local leader of the National Deutsche Party, Major General Otto Ernst Remer, a founder of neo-

Tunis, PLO in row over terror bid

ABU DHABI (Itim). — A conflict has broken out recently between the PLO leadership and the Tunisian government following the attempt by a PLO man to organize terrorist activities in Morocco, a senior PLO officer Abu Iyad acknowledged yesterday.

But Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf) denied that Tunis had asked the PLO to close its headquarters there or to reduce the Palestinian presence in Tunisia. He made his remarks to the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al-Khaleej* in an article published yesterday.

But he said the PLO has on its own initiative reduced the number of Palestinians living in Tunisia, so that Tunis would only remain the official headquarters for the PLO's leadership. He noted that the present number of Palestinians in Tunisia, including families, does not exceed 200, while in the past the number was as high as 7,000.

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Mass dismissals scheduled at HU

By AVI TEMKIN

The Hebrew University has decided to dismiss all temporary administrative and academic employees as of October 1, although some will have their appointments renewed for the coming academic year.

"We simply have no money to pay them," a university spokesman said. But this move would not erase its cumulative deficits, which total some \$50 million.

The spokesman added that in the coming days the university will open formal talks with its tenured staff, both academic and administrative, to determine their contribution to the recovery effort.

The spokesman added that some of the employees to be dismissed will be re-hired immediately. A special committee has been set up to decide which non-tenured staff will be employed.

There are growing fears that the move may cause a drastic drop in the number of post-graduate and research students, since in many cases their enrolment depends on the university's ability to employ them.

Sources at the university said the number of research students to be employed will depend on the wage-cuts the tenured staff will agree to. They added that an average cut of 10 per cent would save \$8 million, and could make dismissals unnecessary.

Some imported 'treyf' labelled 'kosher'

By HAIM SHAPIRO

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Zvi Liker has a drawerful of candy in his desk, but he won't give it to visitors. The sweets are samples of items that have been fraudulently labelled kosher.

Yesterday, acting for the Chief Rabbinate, Liker filed a complaint with the police concerning an attractively packaged chocolate from Germany. The Reber Mozart Kugeln were on sale as part of a Rosh Hashana campaign at the Jerusalem Super Sol on Rehov Agran.

The chocolates bore an importer's label indicating that they had been certified kosher by Rabbi Aurbach of Ramat Hen. But Rabbi Aurbach had not given permission for his name to be used.

Liker also had on his desk the label from a bottle of pickled mangoes from India. Here, not only a rabbi, but a doctor, were listed as having provided the *kashrut* authorization, again with no basis in fact.

"The Chief Rabbinate doesn't force anyone to import only kosher food," the 30-year-old, New York-born assistant in the *kashrut* division of the Chief Rabbinate told *The Jerusalem Post*. "But if you want to bring in something and say it's kosher, then the Chief Rabbinate has to authorize it."

For food produced in Israel, the local rabbis are responsible for *kashrut* supervision, but for imported food it is the Chief Rabbinate. Liker admits that the methods are haphazard.

"I'm a consumer, and when I go

into a store I walk along and keep my eye on the shelves. I hope never to find anything problematic, but when I do, I look into it."

The problems, he says, generally concern importers who try to pass off as kosher goods which are not under *kashrut* supervision.

"When they start playing games, they don't realize that they're playing hardball and we can play hardball too."

Kashrut supervision for imported items involves visiting the factory. Meat and fish, require constant supervision while the food is produced. In other cases, Liker said, it is enough to visit the factory once and then keep a check on the product with chemical tests.

Nor is the Chief Rabbinate always willing to rely on the word of rabbis

abroad. Some, Liker said, are very reliable. Others are "a little more problematic" and will lend their names to a product without actually visiting the factory.

Some rabbis are acceptable for some products but not others. "A rabbi can have the Tora knowledge, but not be street-wise and know what to look for in a food-processing plant."

The travel abroad for Israeli inspectors, he said, is funded by the food producers, but to reduce pressure on the inspectors, no producer directly pays for the trip of an individual inspector.

Liker himself has never gone abroad to inspect a factory and he hopes he will never have to. "Our inspectors are not at all enthusiastic about leaving their homes," he said.

Naturally, they are not allowed to take perks, presents or direct payments from the producers, he said.

For most non-Jewish producers, the use of a non-kosher product is a matter of ignorance. "We always try to have a kosher substitute ready for him and, if it's worth his while, he'll use it."

Asked how he got into his job, Liker smiled and said, "I was drafted." A student in the Mevot Harav Yeshiva, he had taken an interest in *kashrut*. Then (Ashkenazi chief) Rabbi (Avraham) Shapira tapped me on the shoulder and said 'come on.'"

Now Liker is brushing up on his high-school chemistry and he hopes to start studying organic and inorganic chemistry.

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Two more Beduin townships in Negev

BEERSHEBA. — After years of bureaucratic in-fighting and legal disputes between Beduin villagers and government departments, two more Beduin townships are ready for occupancy in the Negev.

Some dozen years ago, Arye Efrat was the Ministry of Agriculture's southern representative on the Commission for Beduin Affairs. Today, retired to his kibbutz, Dorot, which he helped found 45 years ago and where he now runs the archives, Efrat told *The Jerusalem Post* that the commission decided at the time to set up five Beduin townships following the success of Tel Sheva and Rahat. "These were Arouar, Kuseifa, Segev Shalom, Hura and Lagiya," he said. "The commission told local government representatives to determine the sites for each settlement."

The first three are either finished or are well on their way to completion. But the last two have been delayed by numerous disputes.

Efrat recalled that the local committee decided to build Lagiya and Hura on hills, so as to leave the flat lands free for cultivation. "The land near the road in Lagiya is very good for farming, but the district commissioner argued that it would be too expensive to build on the hill. Nevertheless, the committee held firm and that was the final agreement."

"The development plans that I saw, however, showed that the buildings would be on the flat lands after all — and the commissioner explained that the Beduin would be given other lands for farming. "This was exactly what we wanted to avoid, because the whole question of land ownership in the Negev was, and still is very complex," said Efrat.

Efrat advised the Agriculture Ministry to apply to the High Court of Justice on the matter.

In the subsequent years, other cases filed by rival Beduin prevented the matter from being settled.



Beduin girl tending her flock in the Negev.

(David Rubinger)

Efrat told *The Post* that the Lagiya Beduin were harassed at the time. The police summoned all the men to the Arad station while the Israel Lands Administration (ILA) came to bulldoze the area in preparation for construction. The women threw stones at the men in their bulldozers, forcing them to retreat.

That wasn't all: the minister of finance at the time, Yehoshua Rabinowitz, signed the appropriation bill unaware that there were *Beduin* living there. "I was asked to withdraw the petition and promised that the original building plan would be respected," he said, adding that Sheikh Faur el-Asat recently visited him to say that Agriculture Minister Arye Nehemkin has promised that the farmland will not be touched under the new plan. "The land there is very good, and there are two strong wells with 700 cubic metres of good water gushing out every hour," said Efrat.

The Ministry of Housing and Development showed no interest in

Nehemkin's visit to the two future townships in July. But today, the planning and building arms of the urbanization programme in the Negev have made their peace.

"We never closed the book on the eventual development of these two townships," Gideon Gordon, director of the Housing Ministry's southern region, told *The Post*. He estimated that today some 1,000 Beduin live in the Hura area, and 3,000 at Lagiya.

"Nobody knows yet how many will eventually settle in these towns; it depends on the interest and the rate of occupancy," he added that within two months, work will begin on the construction of a 12-class school in Lagiya and a new water pipe will be laid to Hura.

"The building plan for Lagiya now looks pretty much the way the original one did, with construction planned for both the hilly and the flat areas."

Eli Selaik, the head of a new local body for Beduin affairs, told *The Post* that the major obstacle to building the two towns is the Beduin do

not have the money to put up their dream homes. "Many of them want to buy land, but they get too small a mortgage to buy materials and get the work done. We're now negotiating with the Housing Ministry to increase the loans and the ILA has said it will help them to get land very cheaply."

But there is another problem, one that has surfaced time and again whenever a township has been built: that of old rivalries between the various tribes. Each tribe wants a village or town to itself, replete with school, health clinics and other government services. This is too costly a proposition, so instead different neighbourhoods have been set up for the various tribes and clans. This means that the towns are spread out, necessitating a larger infrastructure, including roads and telephone lines.

For now, however, it seems that all systems are go for settling two more townships along the road to Arad, and by the end of the decade, government experts believe, 70 per cent of the Negev's 60,000 Beduin will be living in townships.

'They made a tragic mistake'

Soviet TV shows Jewish emigres in U.S.

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet television on Sunday showed what was believed to be its first extensive broadcast about Jewish emigres in the U.S., concluding they made "a tragic mistake" in leaving the motherland.

The programme, called "Former Ones," was about Jews who emigrated in the 1970s and included a 50-minute American-produced documentary about Russians in New York and 45 minutes of Soviet film and discussion.

The programme received unusual advance publicity on Saturday with a notice on the national evening television news.

Host Genrikh Borovik, a frequent Soviet commentator on U.S. affairs, introduced the American film, called "The Russians Are Here," which was broadcast about four years ago on the Public Broadcasting System.

It was not clear whether the Soviets had edited the film for broadcast on their television.

Borovik said in his introduction that the U.S. film was designed to show that Soviets are innately bad people who cannot adjust to American freedom.

Aside from being a rare public discussion of Soviet emigres, the film also was unique for its departure from usual Soviet television practice of showing the U.S. as a country of hungry, unemployed people forced

to live on the street. Instead, it showed restaurants and supermarkets bulging with food.

Most emigres shown talked about the difficulties of their lives in New York, but none wholeheartedly denounced the U.S. and a few were highly critical of their lives in the Soviet Union.

One, identified only as Michael, suggested that communism was in place more in the U.S. than the Soviet Union.

"In America now, there is communism. That's not my opinion, but a fact."

Michael apparently based his remark on a common Soviet view that communism enables a citizen to have a house, adequate food and medical benefits from the state without having to work.

In Russia, there is no (communism), because there is a law you have to work," Michael said.

Like all emigres in the American film he spoke in English, and it appeared his remarks were accurately translated into Russian.

Several of the emigres in the U.S. film noted that it was difficult to adjust to life in the U.S., to the freedom to choose their own profession, and to self-reliance.

It showed emigres in Brighton Beach, a predominantly Russian neighbourhood in New York City, indulging in pastimes such as drink-

ing vodka, dancing to Russian songs and watching Russian movies, but did not note that emigres usually take national customs with them to their new homeland.

In a commentary afterwards, Borovik said weeping women watching old Russian films cried not because of "nostalgia for the past, but because they see their lost future."

His 45-minute commentary was peppered with what he said were recent interviews with a few emigres in New York, Washington and Vienna who complained about western life and their unhappiness.

Unlike the emigres shown in the American film, all these former Soviet citizens suggested they were lured to the U.S. or Israel by the "voices" — a common Soviet term for western radio stations — or other Jewish and U.S. propaganda.

Borovik concluded that emigres "make a mistake, a tragic mistake." Within a short time, they realize they have lost the benefits of the Soviet

system and, without the motherland, feel as abandoned as children without parents, he said.

Neither the U.S. film nor Borovik raised the question of whether the emigres shown wanted to return to the Soviet Union, nor explained that a Soviet who gives up his citizenship is normally never allowed to return to the country, even for a visit.

Although the programme reinforced the traditional message that Soviets should not desert their country, it was not clear why the state-run television publicized such a sensitive topic as Jewish emigration, which has slowed to a trickle of just over 1,000 a year from a high of 51,000 in 1979.

Borovik said the film was shown in response to many inquiries from viewers about the life of Soviet emigres abroad. Since Mikhail Gorbachev became Kremlin leader, authorities have been anxious to appear more responsive to the public and more open on selected topics.

Egyptian reporters to be quizzed for Israel visits

Post Middle East Staff

The Egyptian Journalists Association has warned members who recently visited Israel that they will be questioned for violating a union resolution barring such visits, according to the Kuwaiti *Al-Wakeen* newspaper.

The paper said the union has decided to question some of its members, including former *October* magazine editor Anis Mansour, who met in Israel with top government

officials.

Sources in Cairo said meanwhile that Israeli and Egyptian ministers would exchange visits in the near future. Energy Minister Moshe Shahal and Communications Minister Amnon Rubinstein are to go to Cairo, and Egyptian Deputy Premier and Agriculture Minister Yusuf Wali is to come to Israel. Rubinstein is slated to discuss direct dialling between Egypt and Israel, the sources said.

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Misconceptions about fertility



Warren Leary
Washington

IT'S NOT that easy to get pregnant, and many women who worry when they don't quickly have children after putting it off for years are being unrealistic, according to researchers.

Writing in the journal *Science*, Princeton University scientists said the popular perception that infertility is increasing among women who have delayed childbearing into their 30s is largely a myth.

Some older couples seeking children get anxious when there is no pregnancy within months of trying because they have unreasonable expectations about how easy it is to get pregnant, say researchers from the university's Office of Population Research.

People who may not have real problems are worrying unnecessarily and going to fertility experts, when all they need to do is relax and let nature take its course, they say.

"When many of these people were younger, they were so scared about the consequences of getting pregnant that they took all kinds of measures to avoid it," Dr. Jane Menken said.

"Fear of becoming pregnant was so great that we came to expect that getting pregnant was easy," she continued.

Menken, Dr. James Trussell and research associate Ulla Larsen report that there is an age penalty to

pay when delaying childbearing, but this decreased ability is relatively low even when prospective parents are in their late 30s.

"Currently available data do not indicate any rise in reproductive impairment," they wrote.

The researchers said the capacity to have children, called fecundity, often is confused with the actual production of offspring, known as fertility. Being infertile at a particular time, therefore, does not necessarily mean that a person is infertile and can never have children.

A widely discussed French study published in 1982 added to the current anxiety when it found big age-based differences in women's ability to conceive after artificial insemination.

About 74 per cent of women below age 30 conceived within 12 monthly insemination cycles. The number fell to 65 per cent for those aged 30 to 34, and to 56 per cent for ages 35 to 39.

The Princeton researchers said the French study was not meaningful because the 12-month timetable often used by doctors to indicate whether someone has fecundity problems is unrealistic for many people. The report also failed to take into account the lower conception rate with artificial insemination, they said.

"There are many women who are capable of bearing a child who take longer than a year," Menken said. "That medical definition of 12 months may be too short."

It is almost impossible to measure actual fecundity rates for the modern American population because so many use contraceptives. Also, 44 per cent of married couples, including women aged 30 to 34, have one partner surgically sterilized and many women have uncounted abortions, the study said.

However, historical data indicate fertility, compared with that of women aged 20 to 24, fertility drop by 6 per cent for women aged 25 to 29, 14 per cent for those 30 to 34, and 31 per cent for the 35 to 39 age group, the report said.

Medical experts split over cancer-pill link

TWO STUDIES published in Britain have produced conflicting evidence on whether use of birth-control pills increases the risk of breast cancer.

Scandinavian doctors reported that women taking the contraceptive pill for more than seven years were twice as likely to develop breast cancer. But New Zealand researchers found no evidence that women taking the pill are in any greater danger of contracting the disease.

Britain's Committee on Safety of Medicines, a government-funded drug watchdog group, said it will investigate both studies. Committee Chairman Sir Abraham Goldberg said "concern might be felt" at the conflicting findings but he encouraged women in the meantime not to stop taking the pill.

A much larger study on more than 9,000 women carried out by the U.S. Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, and published last month in the *New England Journal of Medicine* found no evidence that birth-control pills cause breast cancer, but cautioned that more research was needed.

In the latest studies, a research team led by Olav Meirik of the Department of Social Medicine in Uppsala, Sweden, investigated 422 women in Sweden and Norway under the age of 45 with newly diagnosed breast cancer and 722 women without the disease between May 1984 and May 1985.

The team found no statistically significant association between use of the pill for seven years or less and pre-menopausal breast cancer. But it suggested that taking the pill for more than seven years before first full-term pregnancy doubled the risk of breast cancer.

Women who took the pill for more than 11 years were 2.2 times more likely to contract breast cancer, said

the report, published in the *Swedish Medical Journal* and reprinted in *Lancet*, a British medical weekly.

Another group led by Dr. Charlotte Paul, a senior lecturer in epidemiology at the University of Otago in Dunedin, New Zealand, investigated 433 New Zealand women aged 25-54 with newly diagnosed breast cancer and 897 women selected at random from electoral rolls between July 1983 and June 1985.

The study, reported in the *British Medical Journal*, found no increased risk in women who had used the pill before the age of 25 or before their first pregnancy, even for prolonged periods.

The American study, directed by Dr. Richard W. Sattin, shows that taking the pill for more than 14 years does not increase a woman's odds of having the disease, even if she has a family history of breast cancer. It investigated 4,711 women with breast cancer aged from 20 to 54, and compared them with 4,676 women chosen at random.

London/Associated Press

THE U.S. Food and Drug Administration recently approved the commercial sale of alpha interferon, the first genetically-engineered treatment for cancer.

But the high hopes and media hype of the early days of genetic engineering have given way to a growing belief that drugs like interferon and interleukin produced by gene splicing may never be more than marginal weapons in the war on the often-fatal disease.

"These products may find a niche in the market, to be sure. But as to whether interferon becomes a major factor, my guess would have to be no," said Dr. Andrew Sivak, a

biotechnology researcher at Arthur D. Little.

"For the next five years at least and probably longer, the current methods of treating the major cancers will not change," Sivak predicted. Most patients will still need to undergo surgery or chemotherapy.

Biotechnology companies have also learned to temper their enthusiasm after some well-publicized setbacks in the last few years.

When Biogen announced last week that it had successfully cloned the first human proteins to impair the growth of sexual organs, possibly leading to a treatment for deadly female reproductive-tract cancers, the company also issued a word of warning.

Although Biogen officials said development of the protein, Mullerian Inhibiting Substance (MIS), was a very high priority, they also said: "It is a long way from success in the laboratory to success in fighting human cancer...substantial testing must be completed before we have clinical evidence that MIS is effective in treating disease."

TESTING CAN take years and the costs are high. Only a handful of more than 200 biotechnology companies in the U.S. reported a profit for 1985. The highest net income, reported by Genentech, was only \$5.6 million.

Genentech, the world's largest biotechnology company, exemplifies the risks in this industry. It had sales of \$90m. last year but spent more than \$60m. on research and development.

Investors have so far poured more than \$36b. into Genentech and other biotechnology companies largely in the hope that natural human sub-

stances they create in the laboratory will succeed in curing cancer, the second leading cause of death for Americans after heart disease, with one million new cases reported each year.

Despite setbacks, the industry is still concentrating on interferons and interleukins, chemicals produced in the body in minute amounts as part of its disease-fighting systems.

These substances actually repress the growth of a tumour and researchers believed that if they were injected into the body in substantial amounts, the cancer would be stopped with none of the serious side effects of surgery or chemotherapy.

BUT IN clinical trials interferons have had only limited success, and none at all against the most common forms of cancer.

Sivak said biological-response inhibitors have proved very ineffective once a cancer is well-established. He said the leading causes of cancer death - lung, breast and colon tumours - are not usually diagnosed until they are well-established.

The alpha interferon approved by the FDA last week can only be used to treat hairy-cell leukaemia, a rare form of cancer that afflicts about 2,000 Americans each year.

Presently, one Israeli company manufactures alpha interferon. Inter-Pharm Laboratories, of Ness Ziona, has been running clinical trials of alpha-C, an interferon subtype that has not been certified for the commercial market.

Biogen, a pioneer in production of interferon, has won approval in several countries for the use of alpha interferon to treat four other cancers - multiple myeloma, malignant melanoma, non-Hodgkins lymphoma, and Kaposi's sarcoma - and two viral diseases, genital warts and laryngeal papilloma.

Its most profitable application, however, may be for a far more mundane disease. In the January issue of *The New England Journal of Medicine*, two studies concluded that alpha interferon provides a significant level of protection against the common cold.

(Reuter)



Celebration '87 September 23-25, 1986

The 1987 United Jewish Appeal/Federation Campaign Opening

"At the heart of UJA work lies the concept of giving, not to charity, but to life."
David Ben-Gurion (1886-1973)

Over 1,500 representatives from 84 American Jewish communities are visiting Israel this week for Celebration '87 - the 1987 United Jewish Appeal/Federation Campaign Opening in Israel. Their presence demonstrates the enduring partnership between the people of Israel and American Jewry.

Participants will launch the 1987 UJA fundraising campaign while evaluating human needs and examining the social welfare programs of the Jewish Agency which are supported by funds raised by UJA/Federation Campaigns in the United States.

Highlights of Celebration '87 include:
Address by Prime Minister Shimon Peres

- Celebration of 20 years of a united Jerusalem
- Commemoration of the centennial of David Ben-Gurion's birth
- Festivities uniting U.S. communities with their counterpart Israel Project Renewal communities

On behalf of the United Jewish Appeal, we honor the participants for their dedication to the world Jewish family, and their personal commitment to the UJA Campaign.

STANLEY B. HOROWITZ President	MARTIN F. STEIN National Chairman	ALEX GRASS Chairman of the Board
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JUDITH A. LEVY National Women's Division Chairman	ELAINE BERKE Business and Professional Women's Council Leadership Mission Chairman	ROBYN D. BERENSTEIN Business and Professional Women's Council Chairman
JEFFREY R. SOLOMON Communal Service Worker Mission Chairman	DANIEL RUBIN Young Leadership Chairman	SANDRA NEUMAN Young Women's Leadership Chairman

Stone crusher

THE WEST German manufacturers of the lithotripter, which smashes kidney stones and makes surgery in many cases unnecessary, believe that the same device can be used to clear hardened arteries clogged with cholesterol.

The company is currently adapting the stone-crusher to treat patients with gallstones as well, in the hope that it will be as smashing a success with those sufferers as those with kidney stones.

Last week, representatives of the company arrived in Jerusalem to mark the treatment of the 1,000th patient with the device at Jerusalem's Hadassah-University Hospital. Hadassah has been using the lithotripter for about a year, and is the only hospital in the country to be followed by the Health Ministry to operate it.

The machine, which uses sound waves to crush the stones while the patient lies in a tub of water, has proved to be effective in more types of cases than originally believed. Children as young as six and adults as old as 83 have been successfully treated in Jerusalem, as have patients with giant stones with a width of up to seven centimetres. In addition, instead of a general anesthetic, a local anesthetic or even hypnosis is used to eliminate pain. The lithotripter has also succeeded in smashing stones in the lower and more diffi-

cult part of the kidney.

Instead of being hospitalized for 10 days after a kidney-stone operation, patients treated with the lithotripter remain in hospital for only a day and a quarter, thus saving hospital expense and leave from work.

If doctors find it useful in clearing up blood vessels, it could produce a "revolution" in cardiology, say the company representatives.

FOR THE FIRST TIME, a woman who, as a victim of thalidomide has no limbs, has given birth to a normal baby.

Janet Cooke, 24, underwent a Caesarean section a few weeks ago and gave birth to a 3.7 kilo baby girl. Her own mother took the drug thalidomide during pregnancy and as a result produced a severely handicapped child.

The father has multiple sclerosis, but both parents are extremely happy about their healthy offspring.

THE ISRAELI MEDICAL Association and the Israel Society of Obstetrics and Gynecology beg to differ with a Dr. Lidor of Beilinson Hospital about the need to conduct blood tests to detect ovarian cancer. The Beilinson doctor publicly urged that all women over 45 undergo the test.

But the medical association and the society oppose this mass screening idea. They stated last week that in 1984, an antibody called CA-125



Judy Siegel-Itzkovich

was found by Boston researchers to be the best predictor of ovarian cancer. But it is still effective in prediction only in advanced cases of the disease, and the blood test comes up negative in 18 per cent of cases of women who are in an advanced stage of the cancer. It has proved positive even in women with no trace of the disease, say the medical organizations.

Thus, the test is useful only when the disease is active in a patient and in order to follow up the patients' condition after treatment.

It is wrong, say the organizations, to ask 420,000 women over the age of 45 to undergo the test if 10,000 of them will get a false-positive result.

A SWISS COMPANY wants everyone to throw away his toothbrush and buy a rubber wheel that it claims is much more effective in removing food particles.

ICM, a giant concern that develops new products in various

fields, has sent the wheel-like device to Israel, where it is being marketed by the Ramat Gan company AMO.

Looking from the sides like the head of a tentacle jellyfish, the wheel costs NIS12.50 at pharmacies. One is supposed to clench one's teeth and chew it so that it rotates through the mouth and brushes the teeth from both sides at once.

The manufacturer claims that it removes 89 per cent of all food particles between the teeth - more than a toothbrush and easier to use. It also massages the gums and improves blood circulation in them, which - claims the company - reduces gum infections.

One can pop the device in one's pocket or bag and use it - without toothpaste - any time of the day, even while driving home from a good meal in a restaurant.

THE IRANIAN WOMAN'S doctor thought she had cancer in her stomach. Instead, he found a ball of hair.

The 20-year-old pregnant woman complained that she hadn't been able to eat or drink anything from the 45th day of pregnancy. The doctors operated and found, during the two hours of surgery, a ball of her own hair. Apparently, the woman used to chew her long hair out of nervousness and swallowed some in the process. Mother and fetus are in good condition, and doctors expect a normal birth.

Today is edited by Amy Levinson.

ONE PEOPLE



ONE DESTINY

Compiled by Enid Wurtman and Louis Rapoport from reports by Israel Public Council for Soviet Jewry, Committee of Concerned Scientists, the London newsletter "Jews in the USSR", Long Island Committee for Soviet Jewry, Israel Action, Toronto Committee for Soviet Jewry, The Soviet Jewry Education and Information Centre, and other agencies. The dates indicate when the reports were received.

SEPTEMBER 7

Yuli Edelstein's wife, Tanya, visited him in a prison camp near Novosibirsk in central Siberia. After the long journey from Moscow, she was allowed to speak to him for one hour and 40 minutes through a glass window. Edelstein is in a medical ward of the prison that is not equipped to handle his serious urethra and orthopedic disorders caused in a prison work accident in January. Because of partial urological permeability, Edelstein urinates about 20 times a day and this sometimes must be done through a catheter, and in a properly equipped hospital.

Her husband walks with difficulty, Tanya reported, with one leg now shorter than the other as a result of the crushing blow he received. He's become an invalid for life. "He looks like a skeleton - down to 50 kilos from his normal 75," she reported, "but he tried to smile and joke and make me feel good."

Alexander Lerner, a prominent scientist who has been a refusenik and Jewish activist for 15 years, celebrated his 73rd birthday today. Prof. Lerner, a cyberneticist with an

international reputation, is still hoping to be reunited with his daughter Sonia and her family in Rehovot, where they have lived since 1973. Lerner, his son Vladimir and his family still await exit visas.

SEPTEMBER 8

Dr. Yosef Irlin, 52, ended his protracted hunger strike today at the urging of two chief rabbis of Israel.



Simon Shnirman

He was protesting against Soviet refusals over the last seven years - since he applied to live in Israel - to allow him to work as an experimental oncologist. He worked for over 20 years at Moscow's Cancer Research Centre, and published over 100 scientific papers in his field.

He staged his hunger strike to coincide with an international oncology conference held in Budapest, Hungary, at the end of August, in order to generate support among his colleagues.

Svetlana and Edward Nadgorny and their son Boris, all three of

NEWS CALENDAR

whom are physicists, began a hunger strike today in Chernogolovka. A family friend, describing the tribulations the Nadgornys have suffered since applying for an exit visa in 1981, said they will continue to protest against repeated refusals to allow them to immigrate to Israel.

SEPTEMBER 9

Simon Shnirman, 29, of Kishinev, a former prisoner of Zion who served two sentences in labour camps for refusing induction into the army (service would preclude emigration to Israel for an indefinite amount of time), was brought to court again today, accused of allegedly violating the terms of his probation. Shnirman, who lives in a tiny room with his wife, Lisa, and three-year-old daughter, Yanna, has been under a strict curfew since his release from prison. He must remain at his home between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. every day. KGB agents watch his house regularly, and often pound on the door at all hours of the night to "check up" on him.

Shnirman's friend, former prisoner of Zion Osnip Lokshin, went to militia headquarters to testify that Shnirman has scrupulously observed the curfew and other probationary rules. If the court finds Shnirman in violation of probation, his probationary term could be extended, or he could be sent back to prison.

SEPTEMBER 10

According to a report received in Israel today, mathematician Boris Klotz awaiting repatriation to Israel since 1980, and Alex Ioffe, a refu-

nik since 1976, were barred from meeting with professor Jean-Marie Legay, president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, at his Moscow hotel on July 24. They wished to present an appeal from nine refusenik scientists to fellow scientists attending the WFSW conference. The appeal said that the Soviets, by resolving the problem of Jewish emigration, could create an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation between East and West.

SEPTEMBER 12

Ina Begun, wife of prisoner of Zion Yosef Begun, returned to Moscow this week, following an aborted attempt to have her husband seen by a lawyer who accompanied her on the journey to Christopol Prison, 800 kilometres east of the capital. Ina Begun has been denied visits to her husband since August 1985, and has not received any correspondence from him for seven months. According to Soviet law, a prisoner has the right to family visits three times a year, and to write letters monthly. Mrs. Begun thought a lawyer might be able to help, but the prison authorities told her, "your husband refuses to meet with the lawyer."

This fabrication made Ina Begun fearful that the condition of her ailing husband may have deteriorated and that the authorities don't want him seen under any circumstances. The Hebrew teacher and Jewish activist was sentenced in 1983 to seven years in prison to be followed by five years exile in Siberia. He had already served two terms.

SEPTEMBER 13

Anna Lifshits, of Leningrad, was informed at the prison camp administration offices in Moscow that her husband Vladimir is in good health at the labour camp in the Kamchatka region where he is serving a three-year term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." The son Boris, who was taken into the army recently as further punishment for the family, suffered an ulcer attack at his base in Archangel and Anna visited him in the hospital there. Prior to Boris's induction, a medical board had determined that he was physically unfit for army duty, but the Leningrad KGB insisted that the decision be reversed, and it was.

SEPTEMBER 14

Prisoner of Zion Lev Shefer was released after serving a five-year term for "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." An engineer, he requested his first invitation from Israel (necessary before applying to emigrate) in 1974. Shefer taught Hebrew in Sverdlovsk. His friend, Vladimir Yelchin, a non-Jew who was arrested at the same time as Shefer, was also released.

Mila Volovskaya, wife of prisoner of Zion Leonid (Arie) Volovsky, is reportedly in a state of despair, suffering from insomnia and "the shakes," according to a friend, who adds that she is under constant KGB surveillance. This week, she visited her 44-year-old husband, who is serving three years for allegedly "defaming the Soviet state," at his prison camp in Leningrad, a five-day journey

from her home in Gorky. She was allowed to see him for three hours, and reports that he looked pale and thin and is suffering greatly from the hard labour he is subjected to - lifting prefabricated concrete blocks. He is managing to observe kashrut, refraining from eating meat. The prison authorities actively prevent other prisoners from befriending him.



Boris Klotz

Soviet Jewish activists urged the public to send cables and letters to Volovsky at: USSR Yakutskaya SSR Lensk UCHR. YAP. D. 40/3 Volovsky, Leonid

SEPTEMBER 15

Yitzhak Kogan, a long-time refusenik from Leningrad, and his wife Sophia, and three daughters, have been issued exit visas. Kogan, 41, an electronics engineer, has been a refusenik since 1974.

SEPTEMBER 16

Fifteen Orthodox Jewish women

protested in Moscow today against a decision to destroy a mikva which was recently discovered during renovations at the Marina Roscha Synagogue. The mikva, restored by young Jewish workers, is to be destroyed because it was "built without a permit." The workers who restored the mikva were fired by the synagogue administration as a result of pressure from the authorities, a report said.

SEPTEMBER 18

Grigory Steshenko, the 34-year-old refusenik from the Ukrainian city of Krivoy Rog, has gone on a hunger strike in the psychiatric hospital where he has been.

Steshenko's ordeal began in January 1984 when he was expelled from the Dnepropetrovsk Institute, where he was studying engineering, for attending synagogue services. His behaviour was deemed "incompatible with the ideological and political image of a Soviet student." After taking part in a protest demonstration in Moscow in April last year, KGB agents brought him back to the Ukraine, where he was detained at the Krivoy-Rog Psychoneurological Hospital.

According to the hospital chief, Dr. Dinovsky, the desire to leave the USSR, the best country in the world, is a symptom of schizophrenia. Steshenko was released in May 1985 after an outcry in the western media. After he staged another hunger strike in an attempt to acquire an exit visa, he was incarcerated again last October, and was shifted between various psychiatric hospitals. He was released once more, but arrested again on August 10 and taken back to the hospital, where he is now being "treated" with injections.

KGB puts the heat on

Over the last six years, the family, including Helen, 22, now married, and a recent mother, and Yehudit, 9, have often been harassed by the KGB. Their apartment was searched, and many Hebrew books and religious objects were confiscated. Natasha, who has signed appeals against the arrest of several refuseniks, has often been called in for questioning - even about Jews in distant cities whom she had never heard of. The harassment by the KGB has taken many forms. In 1984 a man came to her apartment and told her the KGB had ordered him to kill her, but that if she paid him 20,000 rubles - the family's income is

250 rubles a month - he would "protect" her.

Later, the KGB charged that she was spreading libels about the secret police because she related this story in a telephone conversation to a friend in Israel. On June 26, 1985, Tass, the official Soviet news agency, accused her and other "shady characters" of a "slandering campaign over the trial of Dimitri Shapiro on criminal charges." (Shapiro was accused of anti-Soviet activity and kept in prison six months before his trial, during which time the KGB "broke" him, and he signed a statement denouncing his fellow refuseniks.)

Khassina was attacked again in a Kiev evening newspaper which accused her of giving Zionist literature to Yevgeny Kofman of Dnepropetrovsk. Kofman had given the KGB a statement after they held his wife in a mental hospital - she was, in fact, in shock following his arrest - and threatened to destroy his family ("Natasha doesn't blame Kofman at all," said a family friend, "he's a real victim").

In March, Khassina staged a hunger strike to protest against the authorities' continued refusal to allow her and her family to immigrate. Gennady was summoned by the KGB and told, "Your family will never receive an exit visa unless your wife signs a statement expressing regret for her Zionist activities." Natasha refused. "I do nothing illeg-

al, only try to help those who seek the legal right to emigrate," she told a visitor recently.

Some American legislators have taken a special interest in the Khassin family's case, including Senator Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota and Rep. Stephen Solarz of New York. Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah recently implored the Soviets to let them go. Hatch's letter got a negative reaction - earlier this month, a Soviet TV crew came to the school where Gennady teaches and tried, unsuccessfully, to get him to condemn Senator Hatch for interfering in "internal Soviet affairs."

Then, on September 6, the newspaper Vechernya Moskva ("Moscow Evening") published an attack on the Khassin family and Senator Hatch, "who involves himself in

Khassin's private problem instead of contributing to the cause of peace, ratification of disarmament agreements or preventing plans for 'Star Wars.'"

The article, by a Jew named Magidson, said that Natasha Khassin had encouraged many young people to become "parasites" and that she and her husband have become rich on Zionist funds. Magidson also asserted that by signing the Helsinki agreement, the USSR was not obliged to grant emigration visas to every citizen who asked to leave.

Natasha Khassin's response to the latest attack was to send her thanks to senators Hatch and Boschwitz, Rep. Solarz and all those who are trying to gain her family's freedom.

By LOUIS RAPAPORT

A recent attack in the official Soviet press on Moscow refusenik-activist Natasha Khassin has sparked concern that the authorities may be preparing "a case" against the woman who, after only Ida Nudel, has done the most to keep the world posted on the fate of prisoners of Zion.

Khassin, 44, and her husband, Gennady Khassin, 49, both of whom are mathematicians, have been denied exit visas to Israel since 1977. When they demanded the legal right of appeal and an explanation for the refusal, they were told that it was "against state interests."

In 1978, Natasha joined a group of women who attempted to sit-in at the reception hall of the Supreme Soviet, demanding an explanation in

writing about the length of time of their refusals. The women were arrested and let go but continued their struggle throughout the year.

That same year, Ida Nudel was arrested and sent to Siberia for four years, and Khassin took over much of her efforts working on behalf of the prisoners of Zion and helping to aid their families. She also set up a Jewish kindergarten in her apartment. Gennady Khassin, meanwhile, became one of the most prominent Hebrew teachers among the refuseniks. Once a prominent professor in institutes of higher learning, author of four books and many scholarly articles, he was reduced to teaching in a high school. He was arrested for 10 days on one occasion, and told by the KGB it was "because of your wife's activities."

Who speaks for the Movement?

By CALEV BEN-DAVID / Special to The Jerusalem Post

policies of the Jewish Agency and the government, and express resentment at what they feel is the lack of significant input from Soviet immigrants. Shmuel Azarhi, the centre's director, charges: "We were, for them, people from another planet. They took us from meetings to conferences like animals in a circus. We tried to be a part of the system as partners, but we felt there was a place for us there only as witnesses."

The centre sees itself essentially as a "lobby group." A different approach is taken by the Public Council for Soviet Jewry, Israel's official Soviet Jewry organization. The council is part of the World Council for Soviet Jewry that was set up following an international conference held in Brussels in 1971. The council sees its job as educating the Israeli public on the issue, rather than influencing or commenting on government policy. Whereas the centre has held a series of demonstrations that draws upon committed Soviet Jewry activists, the Public Council uses its resources for large public rallies in an attempt to build general interest in the issue in Israeli society.

"We are an umbrella organization," says Chaim Chessier, the Public Council's present executive director. "We try to represent the consensus." Chessier reacts strongly to the centre's charge that Soviet immigrants are being denied their proper place in the movement. "I, as a sabra, feel as responsible to the issue as any member of the centre. Soviet Jews are not the only experts on the matter of Soviet Jewry, and we don't feel the struggle belongs to them."

In fact, Shmuel Azarhi sits on the Presidium of the Public Council, as well as being an adviser to the Knesset that deals with the subject. The frustration and impatience that he and his fellow Soviet olim feel at the centre reflect feelings found in nearly all olim dealing with the politicized bureaucracies in their new country. One can assume that with the passage of time Soviet immigrants will emerge as the dominant force in the movement.

BUT BETWEEN the centre and the Public Council there are conceptual differences that run deeper than their functional purposes. The Public Council accepts the Israeli government approach that the struggle for Soviet Jewry is primarily one of repatriation of Jews to Israel. David Yafit, chairman of the Public Council and a former prisoner of Zion who arrived in Israel in 1971, says "We see it as a movement of aliya, of Zionists, a movement for repatria-

tion, not immigration. The Soviets will not allow immigration."

This is not the feeling at the centre, where Yuri Shtern says "Yes, the real spirit of the movement are the people fighting to come to Israel, but this is a narrow view of Soviet Jewry, as a 'Zionist' issue, and an out-dated one. This is a question of Jewish survival, that's what makes it a Zionist issue."

This disagreement over the degree to which the Soviet Jewry movement represents a "Zionist" or "human rights" issue is not a meaningless semantic argument; it can relate directly to policy decisions. The activists at the centre expressed the viewpoint that Soviet Jews now living in North America and elsewhere outside Israel should have active roles in the movement. David Yafit strongly objected, stating that their participation in visible positions would only weaken the movement's ideological integrity.

The Helsinki meeting and the recent renewed contacts with Eastern Europe are bound to heighten the internal debates within the movement. These are further complicated by the differing approaches of prominent figures like Natan Sharanzky (who has linked Soviet Jewry to wider human rights issues in the USSR) and Ilya Essas (who has stressed quiet diplomacy and the importance of Soviet Jewish religious revival).

These divisions actually reflect the positive growth of the Soviet Jewry movement and the rising public interest in Israel in the issue. In the words of one veteran Soviet Jewry activist, who did not wish to be named, "The Soviet Jewry movement is like an orchestra, with each one playing his or her own instrument. They might not be playing at the same tempo, and the music may be a little dissonant, but what's most important is just that the noise is being heard."

Last year, during one of the hottest summers on record in the Soviet Union, I walked through the streets of Leningrad with a refusenik who was doing a good deed: giving comfort to the wife of a prisoner of Zion. He had just come from trying to cheer her up as we lunched together.

My companion was himself a refusenik and an activist, who had been fighting for several years for the right of all refuseniks to receive their letters from abroad. His name is Vladimir Lifshits.

Today, at the age of 44, my friend is himself a prisoner. Arrested five months after our walk together, he was later sentenced to three years in labour camp for "Slander of the Soviet Regime." Today he is in a labour camp in one of the remotest eastern regions of Siberia, Kamchatka, on the Pacific Ocean.

The sentence on Vladimir Lifshits, harsh enough in all conscience, was not the end of the troubles for his family. A few months ago his son Boris, whom I met that hot August afternoon when Vladimir took me up to his apartment for tea, is now a soldier in the Red Army. He was conscripted shortly after his father's sentence, despite a chronic medical condition which, only three weeks earlier, had exempted him from military service.

Now the Lifshits family is truly a divided one: Vladimir is in labour camp, Boris is in barracks, while Anna, Vladimir's wife, and Masha, their 11-year-old daughter, are at home. The young Masha, incidentally, writes a beautiful Hebrew.

Anna Lifshits, whose sad yet kindly smile I recall so vividly, does not sit at home and mope. Instead, like each of the wives of the prisoners of Zion, she tries to alert the outside Jewish world of her husband's plight, and travels vast distances in the hope of spending a few hours with him. She also writes strong letters to the Soviet leaders, demanding her husband's release, and her

Assault on a family

son's return home. "I demand that these facts be investigated," she telegraphed to Mikhail Gorbachev on



Vladimir Lifshits and his daughter, Masha

May 27, "and that a stop be put to the unlawful actions of the officials."

Two years before Vladimir's arrest, the Lifshits family asked the Israeli government for Israeli citizenship. This they received in January 1984. Vladimir holds certificate No. 1013. His subsequent requests to the Soviet authorities to renounce his Soviet citizenship have gone unanswered.

Anna Lifshits, an English teacher by profession, is 41 years old. Her desire to live in Israel is not a pious dream for her old age, but an urgent desire for today. She and her husband have been refuseniks for more than five years. Many refuseniks whose struggle has gone on as long as

hers have appealed to the Soviet authorities on her behalf, and that of her family. One such appeal, sent openly to the Central Committee of the Communist Party, was signed, among others, by Tatiana Zushina (wife of a fellow prisoner of Zion), Leonid Kibelt (the presenter of Jewish plays who was recently savagely attacked on the street by "hooligans" who vilified his desire to live in Israel) and Aba Taratuta who, with his wife Ida and son Misha,



have been in refusal for more than a decade.

This was a courageous appeal. It was never answered. Nor did Anna Lifshits receive any answer to her own brave letter to Gorbachev, sent to him on 4 April 1986, in which she declared: "... My husband never violated Soviet law, while at the same time these laws were repeatedly violated in respect to my husband. His only guilt was his fight to get permission to go to Israel, a fight forced by the arbitrariness of those who place official obstacles in the way of this goal." Anna's letter continued: "We will never betray our principles, our belonging to the Jewish people, or our dream to live in Israel."

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The Soviet Jewry page, which appears fortnightly, is edited by Louis Rapoport

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CRICKET: Second Test tie in history

Aussies, Indians tie on second last ball



Aussie jubilation as the final Indian wicket falls to register only the second-ever tie in Test history.

MADRAS. — India and Australia tied the first cricket Test at the Chepauk Stadium here yesterday — only the second such result in Test history — when Maninder Singh was out to the second last ball of the five-day match.

With the scores level and hemmed in by fielders, last-man Maninder was left facing the final three balls of the match from Australian off-spinner Greg Matthews. He staunchly prodded the first to safety but the next trapped him LBW and India were all out for 347.

Both teams totalled 744 in the match, Australia making 374 for seven declared and 170 for five declared and India 397 and 347.

India had looked set to win with only four runs needed from the final over. With Ravi Shastri looking solid on 48, the crowds were dancing in ecstasy when Shastri lifted India's score to 347 on the third ball of the over. Matthews, however, had other ideas and the game which had swung tantalizingly back and forth throughout the final day ended in the most dramatic manner imaginable.

The dancing crowds had their ecstasy curtailed. But they quickly recovered from the shock of the last-over turn-about and cheered both sides for providing a heart-stopping tie.

Australia were also involved in the only Test tie in the history of the West Indies in December 1960 in Barbados. In that match the teams scored 737 runs apiece after Australia, the side batting last, were all out for 232, losing three wickets in the final over.

Allan Border, Australia's ever-game captain, had set the scene for the dramatic finale when he declared his side's second innings before play resumed on the last day, leaving India a target of 348 in 87 overs.

Border had considered his lead enough, especially on a wicket he expected to turn. It turned wrong on him and remained dead.

Opener Sunil Gavaskar, playing in his record-breaking 100th consecutive Test, had built the foundations of victory with a steady 90, including 12 fours and a six, before losing his wicket as he tried to push the scoring rate along.

Srikkanth, the most notable of India's run-chasers, was caught for 39 a yard inside the boundary.

His departure brought India's master technician Gavaskar and Mohinder Amarnath together in a second wicket stand of 103. Amarnath went for 51; Mohammed Ashrafuddin slowed down proceedings although he hit a six, but he edged Bright to Kitchie and went for 42 when trying another big shot.

Stipper Kapil Dev swagtered in looking for another big score following his first innings 119 but the nimble Bright caught him for only one as he attempted to hit Matthews to the boundary.

India might then have settled for a draw. But Ravi Shastri arrived all guns blazing with four runs over left. He lowered the required rate to below six an over but saw Chandrasekar Pandit bowled by Matthews for 39 with 291 on the scoreboard and four wickets remaining.

Chetan Sharma added a brief 23 in a stand of 49 runs with Shastri. He fell to Bright after an LBW appeal had been turned down much to wicketkeeper Tim Zoehrer's annoyance.

Indian keeper Kirti More went immediately, playing on in a bid to rescue Bright. The score edged up to 344 before Sivpal Yadav was 9th out with three runs wanted. And so on to the gripping finale.

The players linked hands to form a semi circle to keep the crowds back at the end of the epic tie as awards were presented to Kapil Dev and Dean Jones — their sides' best players — and to Greg Matthews for the best all-round effort. He took 5-146 including the fateful final wicket.

But doubtless the most relieved man was Border. The Test had appeared set to drift to a quiet last day until he sportingly declared. Australia had been entirely on top from the first day, but were suddenly in danger of losing.

Later Kapil Dev defended the strokeplay of his batsmen during the final push for victory. "Though we lost wickets, we were also gaining runs," he said.

Australian manager Bobby Simpson described it as "The right result," while Border praised his spinners Matthews and Bright who "helped Australia's cause at the right moment."

TENNIS

Mac shows old form

LOS ANGELES (AP). — John McEnroe, playing almost flawlessly, won his first tournament since a six-month layoff by easily defeating top-seeded Stefan Edberg of Sweden 6-2, 6-3 in the finals of the \$135,000 Volvo Tennis-Los Angeles Men's Tournament.

McEnroe, of the U.S., dominated the entire match with an excellent serve as he did not allow Edberg a single breakpoint opportunity.

Coming off a disappointing loss in the opening round of the U.S. Open three weeks ago, McEnroe captured his first Grand Prix title since he won in Stockholm last November.

McEnroe's game improved visibly in his week here, and in the final he resembled the John McEnroe who won three Wimbledon and four U.S. Open titles.

"I'm more into the matches now," said McEnroe. "Before, it was not really John McEnroe. It was an imitation. The fire wasn't there."

For McEnroe, the victory was both a triumph and a relief.

"Winning a tournament is the best feeling in tennis," said McEnroe. "The tough part is you know you have to go and do it again next week."

Diego floored

NAPLES (APF). — Diego Maradona, aghast at a woman's accusations that he is the father of her new-born illegitimate baby boy, wanted to sit out Napoli's Italian League game on Sunday.

The world's most expensive footballer was a shadow of his usual self as Napoli could manage only a disappointing 1-1 home draw with Udinese after being given the lead by Fernando de Napoli.

Italian international de Napoli dedicated that goal to Maradona and said, "Diego's in a really difficult situation psychologically. He didn't sleep a wink all night."

"He didn't even want to play. He only did so because he loves the club and the people of Naples."

Speaking from a maternity clinic and accompanied by her gynecologist and lawyer, a woman told reporters she was naming the boy Diego Armando Junior, after the 25-year-old footballer.

A shocked Maradona said, "I don't understand what it's all about. It's crazy. I'm aghast. I'm speechless."

BASEBALL

Jones one-hits Astros in his debut in Majors

NEW YORK (AP). — Jimmy Jones pitched a one-hitter as the San Diego Padres beat the division-leading Houston Astros 5-0 in the centerpiece of Sunday's Major League baseball action.

Jones allowed only one baserunner a three-inning triple by pitcher Bob Knepper over the head of right fielder Kevin McReynolds. The 22-year-old right-hander struck out five and retired the final 19 batters.

Jones became the fifth pitcher since 1900 to throw a one-hitter in his Major League debut and the second to do it in the National League.

Jones, aged 22, was born in Dallas. He was signed by the Padres as a first round selection in the June Free Agent Draft in 1982, but has been plagued by injuries since then.

Houston's magic number for clinching the NL West remains at four. Marvin Freeman pitched one-hit ball for seven innings in his second Major League start and Philadelphia again beat the Mets.

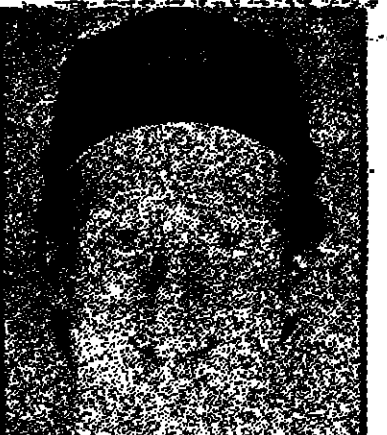
Vince Coleman became the second Major League player to steal 100 bases in consecutive seasons and Tim Lincecum struck out a career-high 11 batters as St. Louis won 7-2 in Montreal. He and Rickey Henderson are the only Major League players to reach the 100-mark two years in a row.

Mike Krutwold won his fifth straight decision and Robbie Thompson went 5-0, leading San Francisco over hosts Atlanta. Ron Oester and Eddie Miller hit home runs during a five-run rally in the eighth inning that carried Cincinnati 8-4 over the Dodgers.

Leon Durham broke a seventh-inning tie with his 20th home run of the season and Chicago edged Pittsburgh 3-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Roger Clemens won his 24th game as the division-leading Boston Red Sox edged Toronto 3-2. Clemens allowed seven hits in eight innings and struck out five batters, raising



PADRE PITCHER. — Jimmy Jones wrecks Astros

his league-leading strikeout total to 232 and lowering his league-leading ERA to 2.55. He didn't walk a batter.

John Candelaria and Richard Dotson matched in a scoreless pitching duel there were two out in the bottom of the sixth. Then Reggie Jackson and Doug DeCinces hit back-to-back homers for the Angels who came home 3-0 over the White Sox.

Rookie Bobby Witt, 2-0, earned his fifth straight victory combining on a five-hitter with Dale Mohorovich which Greg Harris finished, as the Dodgers edged the Twins 2-1. Harris got his 18th save.

The Brewers snapped a seven-game losing streak 4-0 over the Orioles. Charlie Moore reached first base on catcher's interference in the 11th inning and reached third when Baltimore hit a run during the second time in the game. He scored when Eddie Murray batted a grounder to first.

Walt Terrell and Willie Hernandez combined on a five-hitter. Terrell, 13-12, gave up four hits and a walk in eight innings as the Tigers dumped the Yankees 5-1.

Josquin Andujar, 11-4, allowed eight hits in his fourth straight victory — also his sixth complete game and fourth in five starts. He struck out six and walked one in the A's 4-2 win over the Indians.

Do Jackson hit a two-run double for his first game-winning RBI. Then Jim Sundberg, Willie Wilson and Kevin Seitzer hit two-run homers. Kansas City scored six in the fourth and two in the eighth in the Royals' 8-1 win over the Mariners.

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	77	52	.595	—
Philadelphia	75	54	.578	2 1/2
St. Louis	75	54	.578	2 1/2
Montreal	73	56	.565	4 1/2
Chicago	64	65	.492	15 1/2
Pittsburgh	60	69	.463	19 1/2

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	86	63	.577	—
Cincinnati	79	70	.526	10
San Francisco	76	73	.510	13
Atlanta	69	79	.466	19 1/2
Los Angeles	69	80	.463	17
San Diego	69	80	.463	17

X-clinched division tie.

SUNDAY'S GAMES: St. Louis 7, Montreal 2; Philadelphia 7, New York 1; San Francisco 8, Atlanta 2; Cincinnati 8, Los Angeles 4; Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2; San Diego 5, Houston 4.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

BATTING (428 at bats) — Mattingly, New York, .350; Boggs, Boston, .346; Puckett, Minnesota, .331; Rice, Boston, .324; Bell, Toronto, .323.

RUNS — Henderson, New York, 124; Mattingly, New York, 123; King, Detroit, 104; Boga, Boston, 103; Carter, Cleveland, 99; Trammell, Detroit, 99.

RBI — Canseco, Oakland, 114; Rice, Boston, 107; Bell, Toronto, 106; Carter, Cleveland, 105; Mattingly, New York, 103; Presley, Seattle, 103.

HITS — Mattingly, New York, 218; Puckett, Minnesota, 207; Fernandez, Toronto, 199; Bell, Toronto, 193; Boggs, Boston, 190.

DOUBLES — Hayes, Philadelphia, 44; Sax, Los Angeles, 44; Backlund, Boston, 39; Bell, Toronto, 38; Rice, Boston, 37.

TRIPLES — Butler, Cleveland, 12; Fernandez, Toronto, 10; Sierra, Texas, 9; McDowell, Texas, 7; Trammell, Detroit, 7; Wilson, Kansas City, 7.

HOME RUNS — Barfield, Toronto, 33; Deer, Milwaukee, 33; Kingman, Oakland, 33; Canseco, Oakland, 32; Bell, Toronto, 31; Gaetti, Minnesota, 31.

STOLEN BASES — Henderson, New York, 85; Campbell, Chicago, 47; Pettit, California, 43; Gibson, Detroit, 33; Griffin, Oakland, 33.

PITCHING (113 decisions) — Hayes, Philadelphia, 24-4, .577, 3.59; King, Detroit, 18-4, .714, 3.66; Rasmussen, Toronto, 12-5, .706, 1.66; Henke, Toronto, 9-4, .692, 3.40; Wolf, California, 18-8, .692, 2.66; Morris, Detroit, 18-8, .692, 3.58.

STRIKEOUTS — Clemens, Boston, 232; Langston, Seattle, 211; Morris, Detroit, 206; Higgins, Milwaukee, 193; Witt, California, 191.

VEES — Riquelme, New York, 48; Aase, Baltimore, 33; Henke, Toronto, 32; Hernandez, Detroit, 23; Moore, California, 20.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	91	59	.604	—
Toronto	81	69	.540	9 1/2
New York	80	69	.537	10 1/2
Detroit	79	70	.530	11 1/2
Cleveland	72	77	.483	18 1/2
Baltimore	71	78	.477	19 1/2
Milwaukee	69	81	.460	22

WEST DIVISION

	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	87	61	.588	—
Texas	78	71	.522	9 1/2
Kansas City	69	81	.460	19 1/2
Chicago	66	83	.443	21 1/2
Seattle	66	84	.440	22
Minnesota	63	85	.426	25

SUNDAY'S GAMES: Detroit 3, New York 1; Boston 3, Toronto 2; Milwaukee 5, Baltimore 4; 11 innings; Texas 2, Minnesota 1; California 4, Chicago 3; Oakland 4, Cleveland 2; Kansas City 8, Seattle 1.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE

BATTING (420 at bats) — Gwynn, San Diego, .333; Raines, Montreal, .330; Sax, Los Angeles, .328; Rice, Boston, .316; Hernandez, New York, .312.

RUNS — Hayes, Philadelphia, 96; Gwynn, San Diego, 95; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 92; Davis, Cincinnati, 90; Coleman, St. Louis, 88; Davis, Houston, 88.

RBI — Schmidt, Philadelphia, 116; Parker, Cincinnati, 110; Davis, Houston, 96; Carter, New York, 95; Hayes, Philadelphia, 97.

HITS — Gwynn, San Diego, 197; Sax, Los Angeles, 191; Raines, Montreal, 188; Bass, Houston, 175; Hayes, Philadelphia, 174.

DOUBLES — Hayes, Philadelphia, 44; Sax, Los Angeles, 39; Raines, Montreal, 36; Bryant, Pittsburgh, 34; Dumont, Chicago, 33.

TRIPLES — Raines, Montreal, 10; Samuel, Philadelphia, 10; Webster, Montreal, 10; Coleman, St. Louis, 8; Dykstra, New York, 7; McGee, St. Louis, 7.

HOME RUNS — Schmidt, Philadelphia, 36; G. Davis, Houston, 29; Murphy, Atlanta, 29; Parker, Cincinnati, 29; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 26.

STOLEN BASES — Coleman, St. Louis, 109; E. Davis, Cincinnati, 73; Raines, Montreal, 61; Dumont, Los Angeles, 44; Samuel, Philadelphia, 44.

PITCHING (113 decisions) — Erfield, Houston, 11-2, .546, 2.77; Robinson, Cincinnati, 10-3, .769, 2.16; Ojeda, New York, 16-5, .762, 2.70; Darling, New York, 14-5, .757, 2.95; Tekava, Philadelphia, 11-4, .733, 2.57.

STRIKEOUTS — Scott, Houston, 285; Valenzuela, Los Angeles, 223; Fernandez, New York, 181; Gooden, New York, 179; Ryan, Houston, 176.

VEES — Reardon, Montreal, 34; Warrell, St. Louis, 34; D. Smith, Houston, 31; Le Smith, Chicago, 29; Redusson, Philadelphia, 27.

World ORT Congress Diary

Tremendous growth over last six years

For the ORT delegates who yesterday listened to director-general Joseph Harmatz read the 31-page report covering the last six years, the news was generally good. Listening to the many statistics was sometimes hard — but at least most of the figures were steadily going up.

To the uninitiated, these statistics were a real eye-opener, as they revealed the almost unbelievable scope of ORT — which is a modest organization, considering its size and the beneficial work it does.

Harmatz started with a look back at three countries — Iran, Ethiopia and South Africa — where ORT has ceased operating.

In Iran, he said, we began in 1952 and by the time Khomeini took over and put an end to our activities in 1980, we had 1,100 students there. In Ethiopia, a huge programme consisting of Jewish education, public hygiene, agriculture, well drilling, and road construction was developed by ORT in the late 1970s.

By 1981 we had 22 schools, with 73 teachers and 2,300 children. In all, we invested \$6 million there, but the programme was taken over by the Ethiopian government in 1982.

In South Africa, ORT also gradually phased out its budding operations.

And now, let us leave nostalgia behind and turn to what is happening today, Harmatz said.

Since 1980, the World ORT student body has grown from 62,00 to 95,600 — an increase of 54 per cent. The total number of students has gone up from 99,300 to 158,000, an increase of 59 per cent.

During these six years, 227,800 students have graduated from ORT institutions.

ISRAEL Our largest school system is in Israel, with 58,100 students, an increase of almost 30 per cent since 1980. New disciplines have been introduced and more than 1,000 teachers every year take part in advanced courses. New names appear on the ORT map: Ma'alot, Yifat, Arad, Yeroham, Katzrin, Carmiel, a second school in Netanya, a fourth unit in Bat Yam and a seventh in Jerusalem.

There is a long queue of schools lining up to enter the House of ORT.

FRANCE In France 25 sections of the adult education system had to be closed, while 25 new ones were created, with all the problems that entails. The examination results in all subjects within our schools are above the national average. Despite unemployment in the country, our graduates are easily placed in jobs. Committees have been formed in Lille, Nice, Metz and Choisy-le-Roi.

LATIN AMERICA ARGENTINA Students in Buenos Aires schools increased from 700 in 1980 to 1,400 this year and ORT Argentina has committed itself to a second school.

Asked whether he saw an increased accent on Jewish teaching within ORT, Gray shot back with an unequivocal "yes." He explained that this was especially true in Latin America, where ORT is often connected with existing Jewish day schools, and thus closer to Jewish teaching. Ten years ago, ORT was more passive regarding Jewish subjects. This has now changed.

All Jewish service organizations struggle with the problem of ensuring the future "Jewishness" of the young generation, he added.

Harking back to recent history, A NEW BOOK, "ORT — A Transformation in Jewish Life" by Chaim Herzog, a former president of World ORT, sums up the long association of Israel's President with the organization. A limited number is on sale at the convention, priced \$25; with the president's signature, \$100.

The tender issued by the Knesset recently for an electronic voting system was won by the computer department of the Jerusalem ORT school. A team of students and teachers headed by Avi Savion has placed a unit on the table of each MK, where he can press a button registering his vote for "yes," "no" or "abstention."

The voting results are shown on a

In CHILE, MEXICO, PERU and URUGUAY, ORT activities are flourishing and expanding.

BRAZIL A high-tech training centre has been opened in Sao Paulo and the Long-Distance Education project has now spread to 12 provinces, encompassing 8,000 trainees. The Lubavitch yeshiva in Petropolis is helped by ORT with equipment and computer literacy studies. From St. Petersburg to Petropolis the thread has not broken.

New microcomputer laboratories have been set up in the Jewish schools in San-Jose, Costa Rica, Asuncion, Paraguay and Caracas, Venezuela.

ITALY Pupils at our schools in Rome and Milan receive a Jewish education as well as instruction in the sciences and humanities. The pass rate in state examinations is 95 per cent, one of the highest in the country.

MOROCCO The community continues to decline, with an emigration rate of 10-15 per cent a year. There are now about 7,000 Jews in the country.

INDIA The Bene Israel community in Bombay numbers 5,000 and ORT graduates are well absorbed by local enterprises.

U.S.A. In Los Angeles, the first group of full and part-time students graduated last month.

At the Bramson school, the director and some staffers are to be replaced. Efforts are being made to improve the image of the school, new programmes are planned, existing ones adjusted. The school is going through a difficult time and will need a great deal of support.

Our involvement in the Florida school continues.

One of the most significant decisions taken at the last congress and which has been implemented since then, was the establishment of a separate department of Jewish education. Having been for decades oriented towards training people in agriculture, vocational and ultimately technical education, this was the second important breakthrough or — if you wish — breakaway, after having entered into comprehensive education some years before.

It is important to note that by establishing an independent unit and by raising the level of Jewish studies, and by strengthening our Jewish identification, we became accepted by and gained access to an educational world which — unknown to us — had been seeking innovative educational concepts.

We joined forces to work in collaboration with Jewish school systems in many countries, beginning with Latin and Central America, and are now moving towards Europe.

Understanding the need to stress Jewish identity and to create close

links with Israel, some of our schools have established exchange programmes.

FUNDRAISING An analysis of World ORT Union revenue from its fundraising organizations between 1981 and 1985 shows an increase in contributions of only 6 per cent, although there were variations from country to country and from year to year. Of course, there were also fluctuations in local currency rates in relation to the dollar. But taking into consideration that ORT's operations have expanded to such an extent over these years, fundraising has in no way maintained the same proportions as this growth.

It may look as though it is feasible to finance our operations with an input from self-generated funds of 10-15 per cent — as was the case for many years — but this is not so. The percentage is low, and it is getting lower from year to year, and we run the risk of losing control of our operations if this trend continues.

This department, headed by Simon Feldman, has for the last six years carried out 65 projects, studies and scholarship training schemes. We design flexible training modules to be adapted to the culture and general level of the trainees, and the potential job market within the individual country. Once a system is established, we provide a backup advisory service. Projects are in the areas of transports (roads, railways, maritime waterways), in vocational education, agriculture, urban development, mother and child care, forestry, and industry.

Financing comes from the American, Canadian, Swiss and German governments through their Aid organizations, as well as from the World Bank and other institutions.

We are one of the recognized voluntary agencies in aiding the developing world and probably the most respected in the field of manpower training. We are back on the governing board of the International Council of Voluntary Agencies, as for the time being, the only Jewish organization.

Last year ORT received the Golden Mercury International Prize, and we have now been invited to represent the UK at an international conference in Japan. We are in touch with representatives of China.

Israel 'sold me' on ORT, says Alvin L. Gray

Among the many outstanding leaders at the convention is Alvin L. Gray, the President of the ORT Federation in the U.S. A Cleveland lawyer active in many Jewish national and community organizations, Gray first became interested in ORT when he began visiting Israel 20 years ago. "I saw ORT in action and I was persuaded," Gray is today one of six vice-presidents of the World ORT Union.

Asked whether he saw an increased accent on Jewish teaching within ORT, Gray shot back with an unequivocal "yes." He explained that this was especially true in Latin America, where ORT is often connected with existing Jewish day schools, and thus closer to Jewish teaching. Ten years ago, ORT was more passive regarding Jewish subjects. This has now changed.

All Jewish service organizations struggle with the problem of ensuring the future "Jewishness" of the young generation, he added.

Harking back to recent history,



Prof. Katzir, at left, being congratulated on his election yesterday as ORT president, by Alvin Gray, chairman of ORT in the U.S.

Gray said that during the Holocaust there were ORT schools in the ghettos of Warsaw, Kovno, Vilna and Lodz. With the end of World War II ORT became especially active, training and retraining inmates of the many Displaced Persons camps in Germany. "We have quite a few well-to-do ORT leaders in the U.S. today who are grateful for this training and now want to help others."

Question: Would you let your son or daughter go to an ORT institution for professional training?

Answer: I would be delighted if one of my children chose such a field

How price stability was obtained

Dashing inflated expectations

In July 1985 a revolution took place in the formulation and implementation of economic policy in Israel. The struggle to maintain this revolution is still being fought against reactionary forces seeking a return to what is for them the good old days. If they are held back, Israel will have a tremendous opportunity to escape from the economic stagnation it has suffered over the past decade.

This sea change is only partly to do with inflation. Inflation was stopped, all at once, because it had become too much of a nuisance to be tolerated any more. It began to cost its creator and chief supporter, the government, more than it brought in. When this fact was absorbed by the key policy-makers, they abruptly eliminated it. How it was stopped is more technical.

It involved nothing less than rethinking the premise of economic policy-making. After countless attempts, stretching back beyond the early 1970s, to try and reduce the country's standard of living by attacking wages and private expenditure, the focus switched to public expenditure. The people who make policy—civil servants, outside advisers and the ministers who take the formal decisions—became convinced that there really was no alternative to cutting the government spending, instead of merely talking about it, as they had for so many years.

The change came about because private expenditure had proven impervious to all attempts to reduce it. The simple approach of say, Yigael Hurvitz, who said the country must live within its means—and therefore that the citizens must "tighten their belts"—was proven useless. The citizens responded to austerity by spending more, and to stop-and-go government policies whose only consistent feature was their confusion and tendency to reverse direction sharply, by stopping investment and killing growth. The public behaved with impeccable logic and the government found that it was losing every round of its self-declared confrontation with the government.

As a result, inflation and devaluation were rejected as methods of getting the public to reduce the level of its consumption to something consistent with what Israel could afford.

To this extent, the more open, consensus-based approach of Shimon Peres, in 1984/5, was more practical than Yitzhak Mordechai's determination to come down on everyone like a ton of bricks. On the other hand, Peres's attempts to fess the very real problems away by mumbo-jumbo could also not hope to succeed, as the package deal episodes showed. The plan that emerged in May/June 1985, and that was announced in a watered-down form on July 1, after a 20-hour cabinet

What the future holds—2
By Pinhas Landau

Last hurrah: An old—and nearly worthless—shekel on display in Tel Aviv's Carmel Market shortly before its successor took over. If those opposing the economic stabilization programme win out, a new, new shekel may not be far away.

debate, represented the most realistic approach to the economy, with due regard to socio-political reality, probably since the Six Day War. For that reason, and with a large helping of luck, it turned out to be a tremendous success.

The economic stabilization programme broke new ground because it finally answered the demands of both main schools of economists by freezing the exchange rate, as the Hebrew University school urged, and by eliminating the budget deficit, as the Tel Aviv school insisted.

The academic debate of what caused what, and which element is vital, will rage for a long time and fill many learned journals, but to the layman this remains chicken-and-egg stuff. What is undeniable is that once the exchange rate stopped rising and the budget deficit closed—albeit mainly via increased taxes and subsidy cuts, rather than by actually spending less—inflation disappeared, as if by magic. The erosion of wages that took place was irrelevant to this process. Its inclusion in the programme was apparently a sop to the diehards of the old school who insisted that only a massive slash in real wages would kill inflation. In fact, real wages fell sharply, and recovered even more sharply, without inflation being rekindled because the wage hikes were no longer tied to the consumer price index but the exchange rate instead, which was frozen.

The stabilization programme contained the proviso that if real wages were to go up, devaluation would be renewed, to take the gain away from wage-earners, and high inflation would return. This did not preclude the possibility of real wages falling

and then recovering, as in fact occurred, but that was not strictly necessary. The converse, of real wages rising, is anathema to the plan, and has so far been avoided. Where it did happen, as for example in the electronics industry in late 1985 and early 1986—where employers believed the programme would soon end and a policy of repeated devaluations restore the balance between their costs and their earnings—the policy proved strong enough to force a rollback of wages in many companies.

But inflation, as noted, is just one facet of the policy revolution. If private consumption is not susceptible to permanent reductions, the various deficits in the balance of payments, trade, and the government budget—which represent the imbalance between what the economy consumes and what it produces—must be attacked from somewhere else. In the long run, that can only be from the side of public expenditure, although in short term the gaps can be covered, as they were, by foreign aid and by higher taxation. The policy debate today, therefore, is centred on how to cut the government budget—no longer whether, just how. The choices available will be examined in a later article in this series.

Given that the budget is supposed to be cut, the first assumption is that it cannot grow. This apparent tautology represents a profound change for many sectors, because all those areas of the economy that based themselves on the receipt of government support and subsidies in one form or another, are now facing major problems. In fact, since every-one received some support, it may

be said that all sectors are involved in this change, but to greatly varying degrees.

The electronics sector in industry has perhaps suffered more than any other, because it was hit from several sides. The budgets for its export subsidies and to subsidize its borrowing costs were slashed or eliminated. Its tax shelters were abolished, and it had to start paying income tax. Its receipts fell in local terms because they were mostly denominated in frozen dollars. Its wages rose at least in line with the inflation rate. Its orders from the Defence Ministry were reduced, in some cases to zero. All of these things happened suddenly, and the sector's reaction was to do what came naturally to industrialists and others who have grown up in the Israeli hothouse—to take their case to the government.

The response has been stony indeed. The Treasury and the Bank of Israel are fighting tooth and nail not to give any support to the sectors demanding it. In some cases, notably in the construction sector, they have been forced to give way, but even then only after imposing some of the severest restructuring plans seen in this country.

The industrialists have not yet worked out their response. The old guard, represented by Dov Lautman, the president of the Manufacturers Association, and Yigal Ne'eman, of Tadiran Ltd., want government help in some way. The name and terms are less important, the main thing is to get it and avoid the unpleasant consequences of having to run an efficient and profitable outfit. The revolutionaries, whose views were voiced by Lautman's predecessor Eli Hurvitz, and who are strong in the Chambers of Commerce, led by Dan Gillerman, have an alternative approach.

If the government does not want to pay us to keep us alive artificially, that's fine with us, they say. Let it cut subsidies, as it says, and freeze exchange rates. But if it then taxes us to the hilt and its bureaucracy destroys any chance or rationale for investment, if its rules and regulations drive small businesses to destruction, then let it not quack about growth. On the other hand, if the government is serious about economic growth, then let it get out of the way of business, cut tax rates, lower interest rates—and we'll see to the rest.

In other words, the July 1985 economic stabilization programme reversed the accepted wisdom of how to run economic policy, and achieved a large measure of success. But the implications of what has been done so far are that a great deal more remains to be done. The outline of the policy revolution is beginning to emerge, but there is still no consensus as to how far it should extend.

WORLD BUSINESS IN BRIEF

European fear sparks may fly at IMF meeting

ZURICH (Reuters).—The normally circumspect European central bankers say they fear differences between the U.S. and its trading partners over dealing with global economic imbalances may mean confrontation at this week's IMF World Bank annual meeting in Washington.

"Economic coordination cannot simply mean doing what the Americans tell us to do," one banker said. Another said: "There is not much point in talking to the Americans about coordination except to show we are not at a deadlock."

In the run-up to the International Monetary Fund talks, differences over dealing with a huge U.S. trade deficit have pushed the third world debt issue off centre stage for the first time since 1982. At the heart of the dispute is the U.S.'s desire that West Germany and Japan stimulate

growth. That could help head off a recession and prevent a relapse in the debt problem, and ease protectionist pressures in the U.S.

But both countries have resisted, with the West Germans fearful they could reignite inflation if they cut their interest rates to stoke up their economy. The tone in latest public exchanges has grown uncommonly harsh.

OIL PRODUCERS of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have kept output below the ceiling of 14.8 million barrels a day agreed in Geneva last month, despite three quota breaches. The Middle East Economic Survey reported yesterday.

Total Opec exports for the second half of September will likely drop further because Iraqi air raids have damaged Iran's oil terminals in the Gulf War, the publication added. Nevertheless, quota breaches by the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela and Libya were uncovered through monitoring of the Geneva pact carried out by a team of high-level

marketing representatives named by Opec, the review said.

"As far as Libya is concerned the problem appears to have been solved, as the Libyans have given an undertaking to stop exporting additional volumes from stock," the weekly said.

CRUDE-STEEL PRODUCTION in the non-Communist world fell 7.8 per cent in August to 31.32 million metric tons from 33.99 million tons in the year-earlier period, the International Iron and Steel Institute reported yesterday.

The decline was steepest in the U.S., where production fell 22 per cent to 5.05 million tons from 6.47 million tons a year earlier, the IISI said.

A REALISTIC APPROACH to the U.S. trade imbalance must be taken by Washington, Japan's minister for economic planning said yesterday, warning it would take years to narrow its trade gap with his country.

"American people are not too happy if they cannot buy good Japanese cars, good Japanese TVs, good Japanese things," Tetsuo Jun-do said.

WHAT'S ON

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JERUSALEM

MUSEUMS
ISRAELI MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Kotel Hinnom—treasures facing Jerusalem's walls. A Man and his Land: Moshe Dayan collection. A Minus One Dimension—20th Century Sculptors' Drawings. A Mosaic Garden, largest presentation of his paintings: 1986-1988. Jewish Museum. Exhibitions: 2 American Artists exploring the use of words. A Man in Context, audio-visual programme. A News in Antiquities. A Big and Small, relative sizes in life, art and children's world. A Passage through China, the Jewish Communities of Harbin, Tientsin and Shanghai. Guided tours must be pre-arranged. Klausner St., Ramat Aviv. Tel: 03-425161; Buses: 13, 24, 25, 27, 45, 49, 74, 78, 274, 572.

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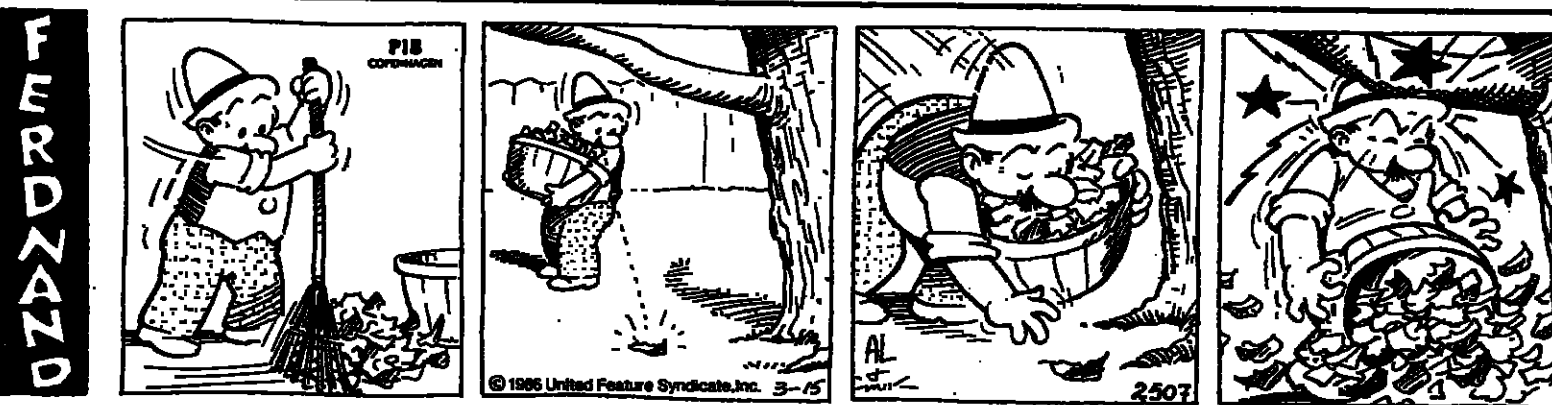
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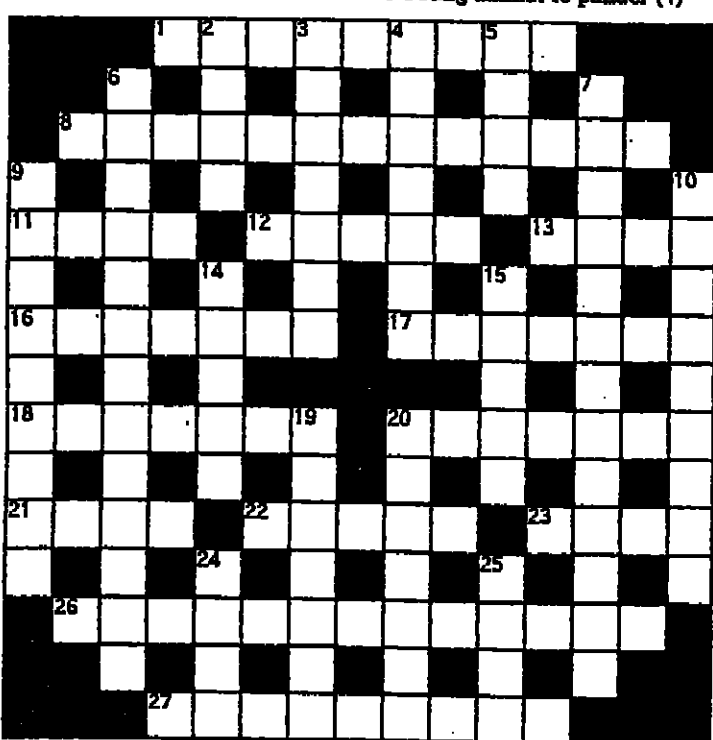
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ONE-ON-ONE
CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Large saws can shatter it (9)
 - Guide giving specific directions (13)
 - Following the fight you start to get vigilant (4)
 - Onestep at speed? (5)
 - Suffering sustained in a Guernsey crossing (4)
 - Remainder's almost replete and anything but uncomfortable (7)
 - Bloomer to transplant round Easter (3-4)
 - Strikes one as being a mixture of drinks (7)
 - Downfallen shoe-cleaner (7)
 - Adamson done in by Adamson (4)
 - Succession from a frog in the throat? (5)
 - Heavy blow with a right (4)
 - Fun-loving kitten liable to nick Gary? (7,6)
 - Their market could be a super one (9)
- DOWN**
- 14 & 15 He has every right to feel he owes the place (4,2,3,5)
 - Operational penknife (7)
 - Not the impression we get from sawmills, however (7)
 - Indian peasant said to cause trouble (4)
 - Few words from the judge, punishing withal (5,8)
 - Officer getting mad, crowning mel (4-9)
 - Word spread around in fencing (9)
 - Members of the kingfisher family dining off the workers (3-6)
 - 14 & 15 See 2
 - 19 African visitor getting the wind up in Italy (7)
 - 20 A wee drop of Scotch (7)
 - 24 Port where the British sailor turns up (4)
 - 25 Young animal to pander (4)



TODAY'S ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

- EDUCATIONAL:**
8.00 Radio News 8.05 Keep Fit 8.15 School Broadcasts 14.00 Radio News 14.05 Keep Fit 14.15 Treasure of the Snow—film 15.50 Ballet—Albion—1—Adagio 16.00 Touring Israel—with Sefi Ben Yosef 16.15 Ivan the Terrible 17.00 A New Evening—live magazine
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 News for Young Children
18.00 The Bagpiper Saga, Part 4 of a 5-part comedy series
ARABIC LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.52 End of Empire—documentary (part 4)
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a new roundup
20.02 Find the Pipe—TV game, introduced by Dudu Topaz
20.30 Don't Wait Up—comedy series starring Nigel Havers, Tony Britton and Dineh Sheridan
21.00 Mabat Newsweek
21.40 Second Look—focus on matters of interest
22.35 Edge of Darkness. Final episode of a 6-part BBC suspense serial, starring Bob Peck and Joanne Whalley
23.30 News
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
18.30 Cartoons 17.00 French Hour 18.30 News in Hebrew 19.00 News in Arabic 19.30 Music Box 20.30 Alfred Hitchcock 21.00 News in English 21.20 The Equalizer
MIDDLE EAST TV (from T.A. north):
12.30 Woody Woodpecker 13.00 700 Club

RADIO

Voice of Music

- 6.02 Morning Melodies
7.07 Paganini: "Warsaw Sonata" for Violin (Accardo, Europe Chamber/Tamponi); Brahms: "Autumn" song (Stockholm Radio/Grison)
7.30 Handel: Trio Sonata Op. 5, No. 6 (Orpheus Members); J. Stamitz: Symphony Op. 3, No. 3 (Czech Chamber/Hilson); Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Amadeus); Brahms: Piano Concerto No. 2 (Mahler, Ferrel) from Das Lied von der Erde (Norman, London Sym/Davis)
12.05 Popper: Hungarian Rhapsody, Serenade (Cohen/Parsons)
13.00 Chopin: Sonata for Piano "Funeral March" (Zakerman); Tchaikovsky: Trio in A minor (Zakerman, Du Pro, Baron/Bain)
15.06 From the Record Shelf

QUICK CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- Blustery
 - Male sheep
 - Shellfish
 - Pungent
 - Flat
- DOWN**
- Money-holder
 - Exalted
 - Almond
 - Snowman
 - Withdraw from
 - Yield
 - Steering apparatus
 - Rime
 - Prepares for a role
 - Butcher's chopper
 - Musical instrument
 - Liasome
 - Orison
 - 22 passed
 - 23 Proficient

Yesterday's Solution

- ACROSS:** 1 Starch, 4 Amber, 8 Rakes, 9 Rampart, 10 Adamant, 11 Edge, 12 Elys, 14 Lids, 15 Leap, 16 Yaw, 21 Rime, 23 Engages, 25 Absolve, 26 Nerve, 27 Eyre, 28 Wedded, DOWN: 1 Stream, 2 Aukward, 3 Casually, 4 Alms, 5 Bland, 6 Rotter, 7 Brute, 13 Elegance, 16 Angered, 17 Arcade, 18 Waffer, 20 Ostend, 22 Miser, 24 Glee.

CINEMA

- JERUSALEM**
Eden: Hand of Steel 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Edison: Top Gun 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Hiram: Ricochets 4:30, 7:15, 9:15; Kfir: A Room with a View 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Mitchell: F.X. 7:30, 9:30; Orfil: Down and Out in Beverly Hills 5, 7:15, 9:30; Orion Or 1: The Color Purple 4:30, 8:30; Orion Or 3: Agnes of God 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Orna: Zapped 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Rona: Love in America 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Semadar: Stranger Than Paradise 7:15, 9:15; Shmuel: Mary Poppins 4:30, 7:30, 9:30; Shmuel: Emmaus 4:30

MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

Profits of doom

Yesterday's half-yearly figures from Bank Hapoalim bring to a close the string of results for the major banks. Mizrahi has still to report, and rumours now speak of a first-half loss there. If true, this would suggest that that bank is in even worse shape than is already obviously the case. The other small bank in the "Big Five", namely First International, reported profit that was much higher than the levels achieved by any of the others, although here, too, there was a distinct decline in profitability.

The bottom line of all the bottom lines is this: Israeli banking is in an unhappy situation and, even if the banks seek strenuous efforts to cut their costs, the government's efforts to hold on to their income will prevent their achieving decent profitability. This is a theme that will doubtless be discussed by the commercial bankers and the governor of the Bank of Israel, as well as the finance minister, when they meet up in Washington later this week.

They are unlikely to pay much attention to the detailed breakdown of the numbers, some of which are plain misleading. Take, for example, the somewhat fact that Bank Hapoalim's balance sheet is now the largest of the Israeli banks.

That this honour was achieved by dint of falling less rather than growing more, indicates that it should not be taken at face value. In fact, the general phenomenon of shrinking balance sheets stems from the discrepancy between the rate of inflation, which is slow but steady, and the rate of deflation, which is non-existent. Since balance sheets are now measured in inflation-adjusted shekels, all bank business in dollars becomes worth less as a result. Hapoalim has a smaller proportion of its business in dollars than any other bank, therefore suffers less, therefore gains on Leumi by shrinking more slowly.

The two giants almost swapped places at the end of last year, and the continuation of the dollar devaluation against the shekel process made it inevitable that Hapoalim would wind up bigger than Leumi by mid-1986. It probably didn't want to be, but the ex-No. 2 couldn't avoid becoming No. 1.

The rate of profitability is quite another matter. Here, figures can be cited to prove that Leumi is doing better, or that Hapoalim is ahead, or that Hapoalim is on a less solid footing. In any event, the competition between the two is sharpening all the time.

As it does, it becomes increasingly clear that the discount is no longer in the picture, by any reasonable measure of profit or profitability. Discount is being hurt badly by a number of factors, both internal and external, but it is unquestionably the hardest hit by the dollar/shekel factor noted above. Its U.S. operation is proportionately much larger than any of the other banks, and is of course, absolutely larger as well.

The impact of the disinflationary process on banking services, bank staffs and bank clientele, was predictable and is taking place roughly along the lines envisaged by the banks themselves. What is now emerging is a growing gap between the ability of different banks to adjust to these changes. Some are retreating, but as a prelude to future growth. Others, however, seem to be stuck in a spiral of accelerating decline.

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Balance sheet surpasses Leumi's

Hapoalim net off 43%

By PINHAS LANDAU
TEL AVIV. — Bank Hapoalim yesterday reported a sharply lower profit for the first half of 1986, compared with the year-earlier level. But the bank's figures were better than those of its main rivals, and its total balance sheet size surpassed Bank Leumi's for the first time ever.

Hapoalim's net profit came to NIS 16 million for the January-June period, a 43 per cent drop from the NIS 28m. posted in the year-earlier period. None of its 1986 profit came from extraordinary items, while in first-half 1985 they accounted for NIS 10m. of the total.

As a result, directly comparable net profit fell just NIS 2m. from NIS 18m. in January-June 1985 to NIS 16m. for the first half of this year.

Hapoalim's figures were in line with the general trend of first-half bank results this year.

What came as a surprise to finan-

cial observers was the sharp fall in pre-tax operating profit, down to NIS 32.3m. in the first of the year from NIS 58m. a year earlier. Bank analysts suggested this was the result of larger set-offs for bad debts. At the same time, the tax bill dropped from 62 per cent of gross profit to 50 per cent this year, helping reduce the erosion of net profit.

The balance sheet for June 30, which came to NIS 35 billion, showed that Hapoalim was for the first time ever No. 1 bank in Israel, at least as far as total assets is concerned. Although Hapoalim's balance sheet total dropped 2 per cent, it was a smaller rate of fall than that recorded by other banks in this period, including Leumi's, which dropped to NIS 34.2b.

The reductions are primarily accounting phenomena and reflect the revaluation of the dollar in terms of inflation-adjusted shekels, in which the banks' balance sheets are

measured. Because Hapoalim has the smallest component of dollar-denominated deposits and loans, it was least affected by the shrinkage in their value.

Similarly, the fact that Hapoalim has invested less of its capital in foreign subsidiaries than its rivals enabled it to add most of its net profit to its capital, which grew in the reporting period by NIS 13.7m. to stand at NIS 1.055b. Leumi, by contrast, reported a net profit of NIS 16.8m. but only added NIS 1m. to its capital, because it had to write down the reduced value, in inflation-adjusted shekels, of its dollar investments abroad. In the case of Bank Discount this process actually resulted in a reduction in total capital.

Hapoalim achieved a net rate of return on equity of 3.1 per cent on an annualized basis, and its capital/assets ratio stood at 3 per cent at the end of the first half of 1986, marginally improved from the end of 1985.

Dollar posts big advance

LONDON (Reuters). — The dollar ended sharply higher in Europe yesterday, although it slipped after a dramatic surge in Asian markets, following a weekend meeting at which European Community finance ministers appeared to have agreed to stem the currency's fall.

But there was little movement in the currency during much of the European day, reflecting market uncertainty on how to interpret the agreement and how the U.S. would respond to it. Until the Reagan administration reacts, the dollar's direction will continue unclear, since the agreement could only be effective in stemming the dollar's decline if the Americans concur, most dealers agree.

The dollar surged to 2.0750 Deutschmarks in Asia, from Friday's London close of 1.9923 marks. But by the opening of the London market it had slipped to 2.0290 and it closed at 2.0315. A slight rally, as U.S. markets opened, quickly petered out.

In Tokyo, the dollar gained only marginally against the yen, closing at 154.10, compared with 153.60 on Friday.

If it can work at all, the agreement by the EC finance ministers and central bank governors to intervene to stem the dollar's fall seems only likely to be effective in the short-term without American support.

Dealers said this would only be forthcoming if West Germany accedes to American requests to reflate by lowering interest rates.

Bullion dealers said there was heavy buying in the gold market but gave no clear reason for the upsurge in interest. The bid price reached as high as \$443.00 a troy ounce before falling back to \$436 in London.

Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl, who was at the weekend talks, has often stated his opposition to official interest rate reductions in West Germany. There are fears this could overheat the economy and further spur money supply growth, already running well ahead of target.

But several reports suggested Poehl looked less than happy at the weekend. This led some market participants to suggest he may have been persuaded by his EC partners into offering the U.S. the interest-rate cut it has been calling for in return from some American agreement to slow or stop the dollar's fall.

In the confusion over the agreement, the pound sterling was on the sidelines. It closed at \$1.4580 against \$1.4765 on Friday, but gained against the mark and other currencies.

Despite high British interest rates, the currency is being undermined by the prospect that the ruling Conservative Party may be ousted.

Carrot, potato shortage as growers cut supplies

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Potato and carrot supplies were dwindling in many stores yesterday as sanctions by farmers entered their second day.

The farmers are withholding supplies of potatoes and carrots from the markets in protest of government price controls over these vegetables, which have been frozen since September last year. Ministry of Finance officials said yesterday they were worried that, with the New Year holidays approaching and demand increasing, a black market might develop and push prices up.

One official at the Vegetable

Growers Union pointed out that potatoes, a basic consumer commodity, represent 0.5 per cent of the Cost of Living index. "If the price skyrockets, it could raise the index 1 per cent or more, which the Ministry of Finance is not interested in at present," he said.

Farmers claim that the Agriculture Ministry approved a 20 per cent price hike but that the Finance Ministry has been dragging its feet in implementing this increase.

Moreover, the interministerial panel that oversees prices said Sunday that it would approve no price increases on controlled items until after the High Holidays.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:

General Share Index	114.84+0.14%
Non-Bank Index	148.28+0.68%
Arrangement	102.09-0.05%
Insurance	184.19+0.02%
Commerce, Services	178.91+0.28%
Real Estate	187.42+1.28%
Industrial	130.46+0.13%
Textiles	185.48+0.28%
Metals	136.06+1.06%
Electronics	86.38+0.71%
Chemicals	107.00+1.22%
Industrial Invest.	112.38+1.87%
Investment Co.	140.90+0.84%
General Bond Index	108.47-0.04%
Index-linked Bonds	108.25-0.03%
Fully-linked, 4-yr	113.10-0.13%
Partially-linked	108.83-0.03%
Dollar-linked Bonds	93.78-0.15%
Short-term 0-2 yrs	108.62-0.07%
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	109.02+0.04%
Long-term 5+ yrs	103.90-0.15%

Turnovers:

Shares - total	NIS 7,877,600
Arrangement	NIS 2,420,900
Non-bank	NIS 5,456,700
Bonds - total	NIS 4,889,200
Index-linked	NIS 3,743,900
Dollar-linked	NIS 1,155,300
Treasury Bills	NIS 581,100

Share Movements:

Advances	153 (81)
of which 5% +	19 (12)
"buyers only"	3 (1)
Declines	90 (161)
of which 5% -	13 (23)
"sellers only"	1 (1)
Unchanged	108 (98)
Trading Halt	65 (74)

Bond Market Trends:

Index-linked	Stable/mixed to 0.5%
3% fully-linked	

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Over 350 buyers at Israel Fashion Week in New York

More than 350 American fashion buyers visited Israel Fashion Week in New York last week. Israel's Commercial Attache in the U.S., David Litvak, said yesterday, terming the show a success.

Litvak noted that the American textile market now accounts for more than 20 per cent of Israel's textile exports, compared with just 6 per cent in 1984, due to special efforts to penetrate the market and the bilateral Free-Trade-Area Agreement.

During the first eight months of this year, Israel exported to the U.S. \$42 million in clothing products.

THE TAXI FARE INCREASE, announced Sunday, was formally ordered yesterday by Transport Minister Haim Corfu and Economic Minister Gideon Patt. The new rates, which go into effect this Friday, represent price increases of between 7 and 31 per cent.

On intra-city taxis, the initial fare will go up 31 per cent, to NIS 2.10 from NIS 1.60, while meter rates per kilometre will go up 7 per cent. A two-kilometre trip will cost NIS 2.66, up from NIS 2.12, while a four-kilometre journey NIS 3.78, up from NIS 3.16.

Inter-city rates will go up as follows:

Trip	Day	Night
Jerusalem-Tel Aviv	4.00	5.00
Jerusalem-Beerseba	5.00	6.30
Jerusalem-Haifa	8.00	10.00
Tel Aviv-Haifa	5.00	6.30
Tel Aviv-Beerseba	5.40	6.80

A RESEARCH PROJECT aimed at improving airport services and getting a more complete picture of what motivates travel abroad, will be conducted by the Tourism Ministry in conjunction with the Airports Authority.

FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

ISRAEL MONEY MARKETS

SHEKEL INTEREST RATES
PRIME BORROWING RATE: 1.25% per month
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rates)

	Last Updated	Tapas	Pakam 7-Day	Pakam 30-Day
LEUMI	22.3	7-17.25%	8-17.50%	8-18.25%
HAPAOALIM	28.8	8-15%	10-15.50%	12-15.50%
DISCOUNT	12.8	8-15.50%	8-16%	10-19%
MIZRAHI	8.5	8-15.50%	8-16%	8-17%
FIRST INT'L	23.7	8-16%	7-17%	8-17%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.
(Tapas: demand deposit paying daily interest.
Pakam: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 59 days.)

PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (September 22, 1986)

MINIMUM DEP	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD (\$100,000)	5.375	5.325	5.525
STD (\$10,000 pounds)	8.125	9.375	9.375
DMK (100,000 marks)	3.750	3.750	3.750
SFR (50,000 francs)	3.500	3.500	3.375
YEN (3,000,000 yen)	3.500	3.250	3.250

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES (September 22)

Currency basket	Buy	Sell	Banknotes	Buy	Sell	Rep. Rate
U.S.A. Dollar	1.4660	1.5040	1.45	1.52	1.4878	1.4848
Deutschmark	1.7278	1.7388	0.71	0.75	0.7329	0.7329
Pound Sterling	2.1806	2.1874	0.21	0.22	0.2104	0.2104
French Franc	0.2227	0.2254	0.22	0.22	0.2240	0.2240
Japanese Yen	0.0634	0.0754	0.94	0.98	0.9853	0.9853
Dutch Florin	0.0449	0.0529	0.83	0.86	0.8488	0.8488
Swiss Franc	0.9036	0.9148	0.89	0.93	0.9090	0.9090
Swedish Krona	0.2147	0.2174	0.21	0.22	0.2159	0.2159
Norwegian Krone	0.2023	0.2048	0.20	0.21	0.2035	0.2035
Danish Krone	0.1929	0.1963	0.19	0.20	0.1941	0.1941
Finnish Mark	0.3017	0.3054	0.30	0.31	0.3035	0.3035
Canadian Dollar	1.0584	1.0787	1.04	1.10	1.0720	1.0720
Australian Dollar	0.8321	0.8437	0.87	0.96	0.9401	0.9401
S. African Rand	0.8708	0.8790	0.44	0.53	0.4747	0.4747
Belgian Franc	0.3468	0.3510	0.34	0.36	0.3534	0.3534
Austrian Shilling	1.0363	1.0482	1.02	1.07	1.0426	1.0426
Italian Lira	1.0952	1.0983	1.03	1.09	1.0812	1.0812
Jordan Dinar	—	—	4.21	4.47	4.2907	4.2907
Egyptian Pound	—	—	0.78	0.83	0.8109	0.8109
ECU	1.5257	1.5447	—	—	1.5382	1.5382

SUPPLIED BY BANK LEUMI

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 22)

PRECIOUS METALS

GOLD:	LONDON A.M. FIX	442.75	P.M. FIX	435.50
	PARIS NOON FIX	430.26	ZURICH P.M.	435.00
SILVER:	LONDON FIX	603.00		
PLATINUM:	LONDON P.M.	599.00		
PALLADIUM:	LONDON P.M.	144.50		

FOREIGN CURRENCY CROSS RATES (London 15.30GMT)

Forward Rates	SPOT	2 MTHS	3 MTHS	6 MTHS
DEUTSCHMARK	2.0295/10	2.0295/10	2.0295/10	2.0295/10
POUND STERLING	1.4580/90	1.4580/90	1.4580/90	1.4580/90
SWISS FRANC	1.6370/80	1.6370/80	1.6370/80	1.6370/80
JAPANESE YEN	153.52/62	153.52/62	153.52/62	153.52/62
FRENCH FRANC	6.6410/40	6.6410/40	6.6410/40	6.6410/40
ITALIAN LIRA	1336.78/75	1336.78/75	1336.78/75	1336.78/75
DUTCH GUILDER	2.2050/60	2.2050/60	2.2050/60	2.2050/60
BELGIAN FRANC	42.100/120	42.100/120	42.100/120	42.100/120
DANISH KRONE	7.4620/45	7.4620/45	7.4620/45	7.4620/45
S.AFRICAN RAND	0.4490/00	0.4490/00	0.4490/00	0.4490/00
EUROPEAN CURRENCY UNIT	1.0307/12	1.0307/12	1.0307/12	1.0307/12
FINNISH MARK	4.9400/40	4.9400/40	4.9400/40	4.9400/40
AUSTRALIAN DOLLAR	0.6307/14	0.6307/14	0.6307/14	0.6307/14
NORWEGIAN KRONE	7.3380/90	7.3380/90	7.3380/90	7.3380/90

Formula for determining forward rates:
high/low (eg. 220/210) — deduct from spot price.
low/high (eg. 210/220) — add to spot price.

NEW YORK FINANCIAL MARKETS

(September 22)

U.S. MONEY RATES

Prime rate 7.50%; Broker Loan 7.00%-8.87%; NY Euros 3 months 6 1/8-6 1/4; Fed Funds late 5 1/4%

NEW YORK FOREIGN EXCHANGE

PREVIOUS CLOSING	DMK	SFR	STD	YEN	CAN
OPENING	1.9850/70	1.8045/65	1.4750/80	151.90/00	1.3872/77
LATEST	2.0290/00	1.6370/85	1.4477/87	153.35/46	1.3868/70

Comment
The dollar showed little movement yesterday as trading wound down for the day, but it still held large gains from Friday based on the weekend pact by EC finance ministers to intervene to stop the currency's recent drop. However, some dealers did not feel the agreement's effect would be lasting given lack of U.S. cooperation on it and an unchanged U.S. economic picture.

ISRAELI STOCKS

TRADED IN NEW YORK:

NYSE and ASE	Last	Prev. Close	High	Low	Vol ('00s)
Alliance	—	2 1/4	—	—	—
Am Int Pap	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	6
Ampel	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	30
Elscint	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	145
Etz Levud	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	26
Laser Inds	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	9 1/4	105

Over the counter	last	bid	ask	last	bid	ask	
Bank Leumi	—	21	23	Interpharm	—	4 1/4	4 1/4
Elbit	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	Optrotech	4 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4
ETZ Tel.	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	Ronit	—	4 1/4	4 1/4
Elron	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	Schex	—	2 1/4	2 1/4
Fibronics	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	Taro-vit	—	3 1/4	3 1/4
IDB Bank	48	48	52	Vetapharm	—	4 1/4	4 1/4
IS	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	SP	—	2 1/4	3

WALL STREET Closing Prices

Dow Jones Indices		NYSE Highest Volume	
IND	1,793.45 +30.80	US X C	2594 + 3/8
TRANS	784.63 +4.50	COMW ED	3314 + 3/8
UTILS	202.84 +1.76	MESA LTD A	1446 + 3/8
STOCKS	787.04 +0.93	PORTLAND	3936 + 3/8
NYSE COMP	135.05 +1.56	IBM	11364 + 1/8
NYSE INDS	154.36 +1.81	WESTSH AIR	1396 UNCH
S&P 100 INDEX	221.21 +2.21	HCL	665 + 1/8
S-P COMPOSITE	234.93 +2.72	PEPSICO	2654 + 5/8
AMEX INDEX	261.27 +3.78	GEN ELEC	7834 +2 1/8
		HCL CAP	654 + 1/8

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Containment in the north

"ISRAEL," the UN Secretary General, Perez de Cuellar, observed as an afterthought, "has nothing to do with the problems we are facing right now." The recent spat of Shi'ite attacks on Unifil soldiers, notably the French among them, the secretary general conceded, "is the work of senseless terrorists and extremists."

This is important to repeat, and to bear in mind. The immediate purpose of Hizbollah's new aggressive programme may be to put pressure on the UN to replace the Israel-backed South Lebanon Army with Unifil and to do away with what Israel views as its "security zone" in Southern Lebanon. But this is hardly Hizbollah's true objective. Iran's fanatical recruits are not Lebanese nationalists fighting to restore Lebanese sovereignty over a patch of land currently being patrolled by Israel's proxies, even though they are not averse to feeding on Lebanese national sentiment to gain adherents for their terrorist strategy.

Unlike the mainstream Amal organization, whose political ambition stops at the international border, the fundamentalist Hizbollah will not rest content until its troops "liberate" Jerusalem, and rid the entire Middle East of the entire assortment of Western imperialist Satans, notably the pro-Iraqi one that speaks French. Had the UN somehow induced Israel to roll the "security zone" back and to disband the SLA, Hizbollah, with its PLO allies trailing along, would merely have gone south to resume the pre-1982 campaign of terror directly into Galilee.

Unifil would have proved no impediment, and if it did, the terrorists, aided by Syria, would have swept it aside.

It is, therefore, fatuous in the extreme to pretend that the UN has in present circumstances a viable peacekeeping alternative to the "security zone" concept. What some of the grand panjandrums on the East River in New York seem to be good-naturedly cooking up now is a prescription for a new Middle East conflagration that might put paid not only to any future peacekeeping efforts, but also to past achievements on the peace front.

It would all have been different had Amal, with assistance by Unifil, shown true grit and resourcefulness in asserting its authority over the area where it is supposed to reign supreme. In fact, while Amal is able to pack the streets of Tyre with thousands of demonstrators calling the pox on the pro-Iranian foes of Unifil, its actual contribution to the maintenance of peace has been nothing to write home about.

To protect its radical flank, Amal, reluctant as it is to invite Israeli retaliation, has even considered it politic to join Hizbollah in attacks on the SLA within the "security zone."

This inevitably places Israel in a dilemma. Government policy rules out any massive return to Lebanon, and the IDF's high command is dead set against pushing the "security zone" farther north. But the built-in weaknesses of the SLA may require its further beefing up by the IDF, and more vigorous raids on terrorist bases north of the zone may be necessary if Hizbollah - and Amal, too - do not see the light.

To pre-empt the "bad press" such military operations are bound to produce, it would be wise for government leaders, not least for the defence minister, to make it clear - even if by repeating the obvious - that Israel lays no claim to a single square inch of Lebanese territory; that - unlike Syria - it does not presume to be the arbiter of Lebanon's national destiny, and that its hopelessly brief military presence on a strip of Lebanese soil is strictly a function of Lebanon's patent inability to contain terrorist activities from its territory into Israel.

Also, that while it cannot place its safety in the hands of a UN military body whose anti-terrorist mandate is confined to disarming terrorists and sending them back to regroup, Israel appreciates the peacekeeping services Unifil has rendered in Lebanon, and does not wish the force to pack up and leave its post north of the zone. It is regrettable that in his most recent pronouncements on the subject Yitzhak Rabin has tended to create the contrary impression.

NURSES

(Continued from Page One)

four shifts instead of three, flexible work times and "incentive payment" of NIS 500 a month to nurses who work full-time.

Also among the demands are the addition of 2,500 nursing positions over 18 months (the Health Ministry has advocated 1,500 additional positions over three years), compensation for staying on the job to brief the new shift of nurses on ward, longer vacations and increased vacation pay to nurses with more than 10 years' tenure, and longer specialization and training courses. The nurses also want a sabbatical year off, day-care centres for their children, transportation and uniform grants.

Since June, the nurses have received wage increases of 33 per cent; 12 per cent in June, an additional 13 per cent soon after, and a 10 per cent increase that all public workers received.

A cut in their work week by four hours would be in effect a 12 per cent pay increase. A NIS 500-month incentive payment for full-time staff would mean a 50 per cent wage increase.

HIJACKED

(Continued from Page One)

rut and the Treasury. Nevertheless, they said, the ministry will continue negotiating, since it is concerned with saving lives.

Duda's said that the Treasury has been offering the nurses a wage increase of some 8 per cent on top of all other increases already agreed upon. The latter include the increases which will be granted to all public-sector workers, a 3 per cent increase granted since August, and a 12 per cent rise granted since June in accordance with the decision of the Association for Voluntary Mediation.

"Since last week, we have offered the nurses increases and benefits that would add up to increases of NIS 80 in their monthly salaries, and not NIS 40 as they claimed," Duda's said.

Duda's said that all the increases granted to the nurses since May amount to some 33 to 40 per cent. He brought to the meeting figures for the pay slips at Tel Hashomer showing that a nurse working regular shifts now earns a gross salary of NIS 1,040, compared with NIS 831 in May.

On misreading Soviet aliya

Yoseph Mendelevitch

Recent reports and statements by public officials lead to the conclusion that our government is unconvinced of the aliya potential among Jews waiting to win their emigration rights in the Soviet Union. This conclusion is derived chiefly from the following indicators:

■ The attempt of the government to achieve an agreement with the Soviets on "direct transport" from Moscow to Tel Aviv of Jewish emigrants. A policy of "forced emigration" is the clearest indication of Israel's scepticism regarding voluntary aliya from the Soviet Union. It is difficult to see how a free democratic country such as Israel would survive the discontent and protest of a captive immigrant population.

■ There are an estimated 400,000 Soviet Jews who have already initiated procedures toward emigration, thereby comprising the immediate pool of potential aliya. Recently an Israeli official was quoted as having said that there are presently only 3,000 refuseniks "who are worth fighting for," i.e., committed to aliya. This assumption predicts the continuation of a "high drop-out" rate.

■ At present the Dutch Embassy in Moscow represents the interests of the state of Israel. Among other duties, the Dutch prepare Israeli entrance visas for those Jews lucky enough to receive exit permits. According to official sources, Israel would like to see, at the very least,

one of its own attachés sitting in the Dutch Embassy overseeing the procedure. Thereby, it is claimed, visas would be "selectively" issued to those Jews who could provide sufficient "guarantees" to Israel. It is unclear what the nature of these guarantees might be and how their requirements would be reconciled with the Law of Return.

■ A further Israeli proposal for immediate consideration was the request made of the Soviets to allow an official Israeli delegation to visit their land and meet with the Jewish citizens - as well as allow any Israeli national to enter the Soviet Union on a tourist visa. Thereby, Israel would hope to compete with, and neutralize the effect of, American tourists who presently travel to meet with refuseniks and who are perceived as a negative influence in the area of promoting aliya. The consolidation of this programme in lieu of an immediate and unequivocal demand for free emigration proves that the Israeli government does not believe in the preparedness of Soviet Jews to settle in Israel should the gates suddenly be opened.

■ This conclusion is reinforced by impressions from the recent affair at Helsinki. It has been said that if Israel does not link its dialogue with Russia to a resolution of the emigration issue, harm will be done to the cause of those in the U.S. who have consistently advocated linkage in U.S.-Soviet trade negotiations. Never-

less, in spite of the emigration issue being raised at the Helsinki talks, it appears as if Israel has abandoned the linkage platform in favour of - at the very best - a policy of "reciprocal concessions." (This is apparent in the government's eagerness to find a way of re-vitalizing the dialogue by denying any preconditions.) The only rationale for abandoning linkage, in spite of its support in the U.S., would have to be a profound ambivalence regarding the possibility and benefit to Israel of immediate renewed emigration.

■ Certainly, public pressure will always serve to guarantee the Soviet Jewry issue prominent exposure, as evident in the formal declaration made by Israeli officials at Helsinki. However, such statements are rarely followed by decisive action and are often received with bored familiarity and then glossed over.

■ I was recently told of a U.S.-Soviet diplomatic exchange that went something like this:

U.S. Representative: I would now like to raise the problem of Soviet Jewish rights. (makes declaration)

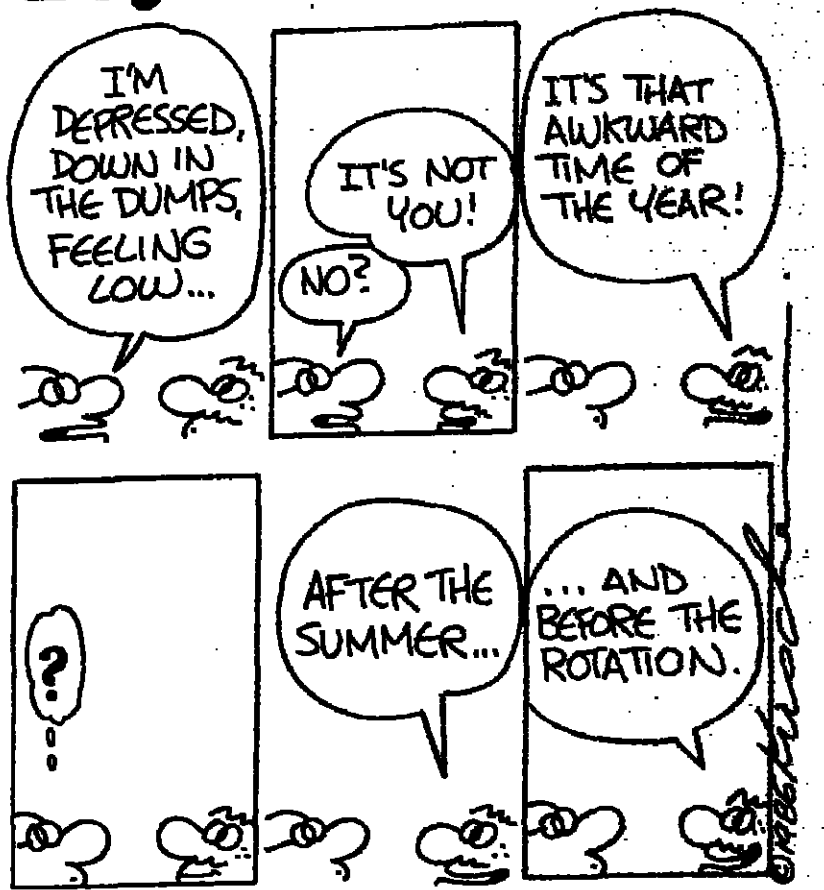
Soviet Representative: No reply.

U.S. Representative: We can now move on to the next item on the agenda.

(Occasionally the Soviets will actually take up the challenge and retort with an accusation of minority oppression in American cities - before the expected advance of the agenda.)

■ For the most part the Soviets are aware and tolerant of the issue's public appeal and are willing to let Western politicians report back to

Dry Bones



their electorates of success in raising the problem of Soviet Jewry - as if a significant diplomatic gain had been made. Nevertheless, the Israeli presumption at Helsinki that they be suffered this very same diplomatic formality apparently struck the Soviets as the ultimate arrogance. Their bitter response has led some in Israel to criticize the government for pressing the issue at the expense of Israel's vital interest in keeping the diplomatic channels open.

■ The intimation that raising the emigration issue may have torpedoed the Soviet initiative stands contradicted by both Israeli and Western reporters that the meeting was a success in terms of initial expectations. Prime Minister Peres, upon

returning from Cameroon, expressed hope of hearing from the Soviets with regard to the next step in their dialogue.

■ Let Israel not repeat the mistake of the mid-sixties when the extent of Zionist aspirations among Soviet Jews was largely ignored and denied by Israeli officials. Then, it was the result of several heroic activists in Russia that shattered Israeli indifference and helped open the gates for nearly 160,000 Soviet Jews living in Israel today. A government that would exchange 1,500 terrorists for three prisoners of war certainly should not engage in a "cost-benefit analysis" over the fate of 400,000 potential repatriates held captive in the Soviet Union today.

Some thoughts on a dialogue

Susan Hattis Rolef

DURING THE long years of Israel's near-total isolation in the international arena there was one forum in which Israeli leaders could still feel that they were living in the "gold old same world." That was the Socialist International. It was not that Israel wasn't criticized in this forum, or that the leaders of the Israel Labour Party were particularly pleased with what the European leaders of the Socialist International were saying and doing - Brandt and Kreisky met Arafat in July 1979, some socialist governments were involved in the drafting of the EEC Venice declaration in 1980 while Kreisky proposed that the Israel Labour Party be expelled from the International because of its support of the first stages of the Lebanon War. Yet, all this was a far cry from the irrational Zionism-equals-racism atmosphere of the UN and its agencies.

Nevertheless, one cannot deny that a slow drift away from Israel has taken place even amongst European socialists - especially young socialists. How serious the drift is from the Israeli point of view, is a moot question.

At a dialogue which took place in Paris early this month between Israeli and European socialists, Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International, stated: "I think the estrangement thesis has no justification." This was certainly a reassuring statement - one of many made by various speakers from amongst the 60 European participants - but not completely in accord with the perceptions of the Israel Labour Party and the World Labour Zionist Movement which were responsible

for organizing the dialogue under the auspices of Willy Brandt and Abba Eban.

The difficulties are really on several levels. First of all there is genuine criticism of and disagreement with some Israeli policies in general and positions of the Labour Party in particular. In his review of the attitude of the Socialist International towards Zionism, Israel and the Arab-Israeli conflict, Brandt let slip at least two points which could be viewed in this light. Firstly he stated that even the current Israeli government seems more concerned with gaining time than seeking a breakthrough in the peace process - where breakthrough is understood to mean a move towards a real resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestinian problem and not merely finding some formula to keep the PLO out of the peace process.

Secondly, in a list of principles he enumerated as constituting the basis of the Socialist International position regarding a settlement, Brandt not only mentioned the need for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist, and terror and anti-Zionism as obstructions to peace, but the Palestinian right to self-determination, which all European socialists accept without question but which the majority of the members of the Labour Party Central Committee are still unwilling to recognize publicly.

But there are other problems. Both Willy Brandt and Professor Shlomo Avineri who spoke of the origins of Labour Zionism, talked a lot about history - nostalgic memories from the days when both the European socialists and Labour Zionists took their social and internationalist ideologies much more seriously than they do today. There

is no doubt that these collective memories are not part of the heritage of today's younger European socialists, who have grown up in an atmosphere which perceives of Zionism, even Labour Zionism, as being linked with American imperialism, and more recently with racism and apartheid.

Not only does the younger generation lack the collective memories, it is also ignorant of the historical facts. Ignorance may be overcome. The problem is that ignorance is often linked with prejudice or an emotional block. One frequently meets younger socialists who are unwilling to hear a positive word said about Israel, or even try to understand the Israeli scene beyond Israel's positions vis-à-vis the Arabs. I recall a recent encounter, in Tel Aviv, with a German M.P. who listened very attentively when I explained the difficulties the Israel Labour Party had in development towns, until she realized that development towns were within the Green Line and had nothing to do with the "suppression" of Arabs. At that point her interest declined to zero.

The dialogue in Paris was meant to address some of these problems. However, at least in two respects it missed its purpose. First of all, the average European participant in the dialogue was not the average European socialist, neither in terms of age (the average was too high), nor in terms of feelings towards Israel (Jewish socialists and friends of Israel were over-represented). It was indeed heart-warming to hear such men as Willy Brandt and French Socialist Party Secretary General Lionel Jospin, speak compassionately of Israel, and one certainly hopes that their words will rub off on the junior members of their

respective parties. But that cannot come in the place of an action plan, or encounters with the problems themselves.

Secondly, not all the participants understood the purpose of the dialogue, or found that they are any the wiser for having attended it. One German participant said to me, after hearing Abba Eban describe the complexities of the Israeli political situation and the problems the Israel Labour Party faces: "I was confused when I came - now I am confused at a higher level!" So many different lectures and messages were crammed into two half-day sessions that it was very difficult for anyone who didn't arrive with clear conceptions to come out with any.

Yet, hopefully this is but the first of many such dialogues. Perhaps in future the encounters should concentrate on a single topic (a good model might be the annual American-Israeli dialogues organized by the American Jewish Congress), and the participants should be hand-picked in accordance with the issue to be discussed. It might

even be more effective to invite the participants for each dialogue from a limited number of states which share certain characteristics in so far as their relations with Israel or attitudes towards the Arab-Israeli conflict are concerned. Again, following the AIC practice, an effort should be made not only to have an exchange of views and positions, or to use the dialogue as an information platform but to seek some *tachles*. For example, how, if at all, should we try to cope with the younger socialists who seem to be closed to reason?

Israel's re-emergence from isolation is undoubtedly partially due to a change of atmosphere. However, it also calls for some effort on our part.

Though we were never isolated in the Socialist International, there is no doubt that the general atmosphere affected our relations there as well. Dialogues are one tool which can be effectively used to help strengthen the favourable trend.

(Dr. Rolef is the editor of the Labour Movement English language monthly Spectrum)

READERS' LETTERS

MORE ABOUT CHICAGO

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, - I agree fully with the writer of the letter of September 12 entitled "All about Chicago." However, his statement "Chicago has one of the lowest crime rates of any major American city," while true, bears closer examination.

In Chicago, a comparatively "safe" American city, the number of murders confirmed and recorded by the police in a typical year is over 800. Members of the Chicago police force have informed me that it is the police department's unofficial though pervasive policy to keep murder statistics low by various

means. The real number of murders is much higher than reported. In some Chicago neighbourhoods, the leading cause of death of males between the ages of 16 and 28 is murder.

All of Israel, which has roughly the same population as Chicago, has less than 70 murders per year for the years studied. From the research I have done, I am convinced that it is safer to be a soldier in Israel during war-time than to walk from one's house to the corner market in many neighbourhoods in Chicago on a Friday night.

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